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PARIS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1977 — Established 1887

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Belgium	20 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr.
Denmark	2.50 D.Kr.	Morocco	2 50 Dr.
Eire	14 P.	Netherlands	1.50 Flor.
Finland	2.50 F.M.	Nigeria	60 K.
France	2.50 F.	Norway	3 N.Kr.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	15 Esc.
Great Britain	15 P.	Spain	40 Ptas.
Greece	30 Drs.	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr.
India	Rs. 7	Switzerland	1.70 S Fr.
Iran	50 Rials	Turkey	T.L 5
Italy	400 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	$0.25
Israel	I.£ 5.00	Yugoslavia	15 D.
Kenya	Shs 7		



Associated Press.

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By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

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authority representatives to a meeting tomorrow to try to prevent the strike, now set to last four days.

Trans World Airways, which has eight flights a day to Britain from the United States, said that one of the major possibilities was to divert them to Charles de Gaulle Airport near Paris. A spokesman for Pan American World Airways, with seven daily incoming flights, said that if any could not land in Britain the alternate fields would be in Brussels or Amsterdam.

Opposition by Government

The government is asserting that the demands of the 850 assistant controllers working near Heathrow Airport and at Prestwick, Scotland, breach its 12-month rule designed to bar increases more frequent than that. The controllers, supported by the Trades Union Congress, insist there is no breach since they seek only to be paid money due them under an agreement that preceded the formal incomes policy adopted in July, 1975.

British Airways canceled at least 40 departures and 40 arrivals, mainly domestic and short-haul flights, at Heathrow today as the disruption of passengers approached the end of its first week.

The Daily Mail displayed prominently this morning a story about an angry U.S. woman who had been waiting 12 hours at Gatwick Airport south of London.

"The real British malady is accepting all the chaos and trouble strikes cause without complaining about it," she was reported to have said. "Even sheep would be roused to anger about the conditions in this lounge today. But the British —not a murmer. They accept it as normal."

Protest In Athens

ATHENS, Aug. 22 (AP).—Angry British citizens stranded here because of the London strike today complained of "abominable conditions" created at Athens International Airport.

A statement on behalf of the tourists read by Oxford student Anthea Church, 19, of Devon said: "Conditions have reached riot proportions. The water supply is exhausted... hygiene has gone to hell . . ."

Paris Tells S. Africans Not to Test A-Weapon

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS, Aug. 22 (WP).—France issued an unusual public warning today to South Africa to abandon reported plans for a nuclear-test explosion or face "serious consequences" in relations between the two countries.

South Africa formally denied over the weekend that it was planning a nuclear test. But in separate statements today that directly contradicted those denials, the French Foreign Ministry's spokesman and Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud said that France had received "more precise indications" about an imminent nuclear test.

France has learned that South Africa is preparing "an atomic explosion that the South Africans assert will be peaceful," Mr. de Guiringaud said in a radio interview. Such an explosion would "imperil all peace efforts in southern Africa," he added.

South African Foreign Minister R. W. Botha, who described weekend reports of a projected atomic test as "wholly and totally unfounded," declined comment on the French statements, news agencies reported from Pretoria.

Nuclear Club

His original denials were spurred by an inquiry from the United States on the accuracy of a report earlier this month by Tass on South Africa's nuclear capability. Britain has joined the United States and France in expressing concern over the prospect of the white minority government joining the world's nuclear club.

The Washington Post reported in February that South Africa was working on a nuclear explosive device and could produce one in a matter of months if it chose to do so.

Mr. de Guiringaud's apparently undiplomatic challenge to South Africa's denials follows an embarrassing confrontation on Friday with Tanzanian students, who greeted the French official in Dar es Salaam by shouting slogans condemning France's sales of arms and nuclear-power equipment to South Africa.

When the Tanzanian government declined to meet Mr. de

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Associated Press.

Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua (left) and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance as they opened a series of talks in Peking. Next to Mr. Huang is Huang Chen, chief of the Chinese liaison mission in Washington.

Vance Visit To Peking Opens on Low Key

By Jay Mathews

PEKING, Aug. 22 (WP).—The United States and China began their first high-level talks in two years here today with, for the first time, no member of the ruling Chinese Politburo present.

The absence of a powerful decision-maker, such as Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, at the opening of the talks with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance revealed a desire by the new Chinese government to approach the new U.S. government slowly. Five years after former President Nixon's visit here, "There are . . . still problems . . . in the relations between our two countries," Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua said last night. He served as top Chinese negotiator today.

Peking's streets were filled for the third consecutive day with parades of hundreds of thousands of soldiers, workers and children celebrating the recent National Party Congress, but most of them cast only curious glances at the Vance motorcade as it drove down the Avenue of Eternal Peace from the airport this morning.

Unlike the first Nixon trip, no dancing girls greeted the Americans. Tonight's welcoming dinner in one of the smaller banquet halls of the Great Hall of the People ended in less than two hours. Veteran China travelers in Mr. Vance's party said the food was a cut below that served at some dinners given for former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Firm on Taiwan

Although State Department officials were refraining from much comment, Mr. Vance seemed satisfied with the low-key welcome. It fitted his predictions that a long, gradual effort would be needed to solve the problem of the Nationalist Chinese island of Taiwan, which has kept Peking and Washington from establishing full diplomatic relations.

Even before Mr. Vance met with Mr. Huang for talks this afternoon, the Chinese had publicly reasserted their firm opposition to outside interference on Taiwan.

"If the relations between the two countries are to be normalized, the United States must sever its so-called diplomatic relations with the [Nationalist President] Chiang [Ching-kuo] clique, withdraw all its armed forces and military installations from Taiwan and the Taiwan straits area and abrogate its so-called 'mutual defense treaty' with the Chiang clique," the New China News Agency quoted Chinese Communist party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng as saying in his report to the 11th National Party Congress.

"Taiwan province is China's sacred territory. We are determined to liberate Taiwan. When and how is entirely China's internal affair, which brooks no foreign interference whatsoever."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Some Prisoners to Be Freed

Marcos Pledges Local Elections by End of 1978

By Bernard Wideman

MANILA, Aug. 22 (WP).—President Ferdinand Marcos announced today that elections for local officials would be held before the end of next year. The announcement had been expected, in view of the increasing criticism here and abroad of his martial-law regime.

In almost five years of martial law, no national or local official has been elected. Two and a half years ago, the citizenry approved a martial-law referendum that authorized Mr. Marcos to appoint all local officials.

The promise of local elections was part of a package of reforms that Mr. Marcos said was the beginning of a return to normal political processes. The plan includes the lifting of a curfew that has been in effect in Manila and the countryside since martial law was imposed and the release of political prisoners who are not awaiting trial. He did not elaborate. Filipinos also will be able to travel abroad, a privilege that has been denied them under the Marcos regime.

The most recent demand for elections was made two days ago by former Philippine Foreign Minister Salvador Lopez, who said that elections must be held for all offices, including the presidency. He also advocated an end to martial law.

Decries 'Dogmatism'

Mr. Marcos's announcement was made before the 4,000 delegates of the eighth annual World Law Conference, which is being boycotted by lawyers who oppose martial law. Apparently reacting to criticism of his regime, President Marcos devoted most of his speech to defending it. He also complained—without identifying his targets—about the pressure he is under from the U.S. State Department and Congress, as well as international human rights groups because of alleged abuses of human rights under martial law.

"It is regrettable that dogmatism [has] often resulted in intervention by the strong in the affairs of the weak . . . From here have flowed the interventions on behalf of freedom that turned internal conflicts into unmitigated international tragedies," he said.

This "intervention" was noticeable yesterday when former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark accused the Marcos government of arbitrary arrests and torture. Mr. Clark said that martial law should be ended.

Clark Unimpressed

[Mr. Clark said today that he was not satisfied with President Marcos's announcement, Reuters reported.

[He said that his request to visit detention centers had been refused. "It's inconceivable that a government which calls itself free should hide its prisoners," he added. "People hide things they are ashamed of.

["In spite of what your President said, there is torture going on now, right now, but who can tell you when they don't allow you to find out? I don't see any compassion in a government where detainees have been tortured," Reuters quoted Mr. Clark.

[Filipino detainees, in an open letter to the foreign press, have called on delegates to investigate the plight of political prisoners in the country, according to the Reuters report.]

Observers here think that the measures are more form than substance. They point out that impartial elections will be difficult because relatives and friends of Mr. Marcos and his wife control the newspapers and TV stations. Also, there are no political parties under martial law. The observers said that Mr. Marcos frequently has announced the freeing of political prisoners, but that 3,500 remain in military stockades.

The government - controlled newspapers did not give the announcement banner headlines.

Indonesia Toll In Quake at 150

JAKARTA, Aug. 22 (UPI).—More than 150 persons were reported dead or missing today in the wake of a powerful earthquake on Friday. A government official said the quake may have killed more people than the tremor a year ago in July that left more than 500 dead on the isle of Bali.

Officials in Jakarta said today that 72 persons died and 81 were reported missing after tidal waves swept the coastal areas of Bali, Lombok and Sumbawa.

Gifts to Nixons—Where Are They?

U.S. Can't Find Valuable Presents From Foreigners

By Maxine Cheshire

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (WP).—On Aug. 11, 1974, two days after President Richard Nixon's resignation, his wife Pat notified the White House Gifts Unit that she intended to "retain" one gift presented to her by Mohammed Reza Pahlevi, the Shah of Iran, on his second state visit to Washington in 1972.

The gift was described by the Gifts Unit as "a very fine hand-painted miniature portrait of the President done on ivory . . . 18-karat gold oval frame on easel back surrounded with golden leaves and branches, many 'blossoms' of single and clustered turquoise and sapphire stones."

The miniature is one of a number of valuable items that the State Department has listed as "missing" from the General Services Administration's collection of foreign gifts presented to Mr. Nixon and his wife and two daughters by heads of state and foreign dignitaries during the Nixon presidency. The "missing" gifts may be in the GSA collection but lost because of poor record-keeping. In some cases, however, State Department and GSA officials say, the gifts are believed to be in the custody of the Nixons, which would be a violation of the law regulating the gifts.

Court Ruling Sought

Those "missing" gifts are the primary reason that Chief of Protocol Evan Dobelle is to go before U.S. District Judge Aubrey Robinson here on Wednesday and ask the court's permission to examine about 200 packing crates of Nixon materials, in storage with the General Services Administration.

Under the Foreign Gifts and Decorations Act of 1966, any gift worth more than $50 belongs to the government and is supposed to be turned over to the chief of protocol for disposition as public property. One of Mr. Dobelle's predecessors, Republican Henry Catto jr., compiled a list in late 1974 of "missing" Nixon gifts and recommended in a report that the Ford administration audit the GSA collection and recover any gifts that were missing. That action was blocked because the General Services Administration took the position that the packing crates and all records pertaining to them were included in the legal battle over the Nixon tapes and documents and other "presidential materials."

There are at least a dozen Iranian gifts in the "missing" category. Included is "a magnificent carpet from Isfahan (15 feet by 18 feet)" given by the Shah in 1969. Many other missing gifts came from the current Iranian ambassador to the United States, Ardeshir Zahedi.

Missing, according to the State Department, are "a magnificent clock," a "beautiful inscribed tray," "golden tapestry-like material," an "ornate gold box," "gold Swiss vest watch" and two matching "his-and-hers" watches set into gold coins. Also missing is a "pale green glass art object" given to Mrs. Nixon in 1970 by Mme. Chiang Kai-shek of Taiwan. It is described as "entwined with berry branch and a little bird perched on its tiny lid" and displayed on a "carved black stand."

According to a White House Gifts Unit notation, the gift from Mme. Chiang was turned over to Mrs. Nixon on Jan. 26, 1971.



AP.

Richard Nixon

According to GSA records, there would appear to be about 2,000 foreign gifts to the Nixons worth an estimated $2 million in the GSA collection stored at the National Archives. But those records, according to a Catto aide who worked on them, are "a shambles." They were found to be "incomplete and inconsistent," the aide told Mr. Catto in a written report.

Nothing illustrates the problems

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Carter, Vote Panel Will Pay For the Lance-Bank Flights

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP).—President Carter and his campaign committee will reimburse the National Bank of Georgia for five personal and campaign flights of the bank's private plane during 1975 and 1976, White House Press Secretary Jody Powell said today.

Mr. Powell said that the bill would be $1,793.70. He said that federal campaign funds would pay for flights worth at least $865.80. If the Federal Election Commission determines the other flights should not be billed to the Carter committee, the President would pay for them out of his own pocket, Mr. Powell said.

Mr. Carter's budget director and longtime friend, Bert Lance, was president of the Atlanta bank before joining the Carter administration.

Mr. Powell said that the Carter election campaign committee never received a bill from the bank for the flights, most of them around Georgia, and had, through oversight, neglected to reimburse the bank.

The question of the flights arose at Mr. Lance's news conference Thursday after the controller of the currency issued a report stating he found no evidence to warrant criminal prosecution of Mr. Lance stemming from his personal financial operations.

"The President has decided he will personally reimburse any portions of the flights that were not campaign expenditures," Mr. Powell said.

If the flights were campaign-related, and the bank was not reimbursed, they could be considered bank contributions to the Carter campaign, which would be illegal.

If free use of the aircraft was not reported, that also could be considered a violation of laws on the reporting of federal campaign expenditure.

These are the flights listed by Mr. Powell and their dates and costs:

Aug. 30, 1975—Americus to Calhoun, Ga., to Copperhill, Tenn., to Ellijay, Ga., to Sea Island Ga. $490.50.

Oct. 17, 1975—Atlanta to Dalton, Ga., to Atlanta, $154.80.

Dec. 29, 1975—Americus to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Big Catches in U.S. 200-Mile Zone Stir Row Between Fishermen, Experts

By Bill Richards

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 22 (WP).—When the Santa Maria chugged home to this bustling fishing port last week after nine days at sea, the eight-man crew of the little boat pocketed $14,800 for the 65,000 pounds of cod, haddock and pollack crammed into its hold.

It was not the first time in this boom year of the new 200-mile limit that skipper Joe Marino and his crew have managed to accumulate such a juicy pot. But this time, when the money was passed out, the smiles and plans for more big cash runs were missing.

Six months after Congress passed the landmark 200-mile restriction on foreign fishermen to save the battered U.S. fishing fleet, there is growing concern among the North Atlantic fishing industry that the plan has backfired.

The problem with the new law is not that it hasn't worked but rather that it has worked too well.

Avalanche of Fish

Since the 200-mile limit went into effect on March 1 and cleared some of the Atlantic's richest fishing grounds for Mr. Marino and his colleagues, the U.S. fleet has dumped an avalanche of fish on the market.

Moreover, the increased catch has spurred a boom in other parts of the industry. Federal experts here said that up to 40 new boats—at as much as $1 million each—are under construction because of the boom. Fish processors here and elsewhere along the Atlantic Coast are busy expanding their facilities.

Officials Say the Bumper Hauls May Critically Deplete Some Species

Now federal fisheries experts say the U.S. catch must be drastically reduced or ocean fish stocks off the New England coast will be critically depleted.

The National Marine Fisheries Service has already put a 5,000-pound catch limit on U.S. vessels operating off the New England coast, and next month the limit will be extended to the richest U.S. area of all, on Georges Bank.

Stocks Depleted

"If we don't do it now we're going to be in bad trouble," said a federal fisheries expert. "The fishermen are depleting the stocks so badly that they are getting like a rancher who slaughters his cattle the day after they're born. We have to control the U.S. fleet for a year or two to build those fish schools back up."

Fishermen here, however, say their personal experience in sighting unusually large schools of fish this year doesn't jibe with the federal experts' contention. They have reacted to the new catch limits with strong protests.

"The whole program was put together by people who have never had any experience at sea," said Mr. Marino. "They're probably all from Ohio."

The problem, federal fisheries experts say, is that the U.S. fishermen are catching in larger numbers now the same species that were depleted before the ban on foreign fishing within 200 miles of the U.S. shores. Foreign boats fished for hake, squid and mackerel, which are not badly depleted species, while the U.S. boats still go after cod, herring, pollack and haddock, all on the government's depleted list.

Shout at Harrington

Last week nearly 100 fishermen crowded into the St. Peter Club, a cavernous old bar and meeting hall on the waterfront here, to shout their displeasure at the new regulations to Rep. Michael Harrington, D-Mass., and U.S. fisheries experts.

"There's a million pounds of fish out there, and they're telling us we can't touch them," one local fishing boat captain angrily told Rep. Harrington.

Rep. Harrington, noting that when the 200-mile limit was proposed few experts or fishermen thought the U.S. catch would increase to anywhere near its current size, said, "We're in the embarrassing situation now of having it better than people thought."

The foreign fleet working U.S. waters inside the 200-mile limit has been halved to roughly 500 vessels, according to the fisheries service. These boats are kept in "windows," or relatively small areas where they are allowed to fish for species, such as hake and squid, not normally sought by U.S. boats.

The U.S. fleet, meanwhile, has increased its catch of cod and haddock, two of the most popular species fished by the fleet, by 50 per cent and 100 per cent, respectively.



Associated Press.

WELCOME DINNER — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua in Peking.

Vance's Visit to China Opens on a Low Key

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Hua said in the portion of the Aug. 12 speech that was released today.

In his toast at tonight's dinner, Mr. Huang referred directly to the Hua statement, saying "China's foreign policy had been clearly expounded" in the speech before the party congress. "Chairman Hua's speech expresses the will of the 800 million Chinese people and explains the consistent stand of the Chinese government," Mr. Huang said.

In his toast, Mr. Vance said: "We recognize that in part our assessments of the world differ due to our respective histories, beliefs and social systems. But our different perspectives do not obscure the many concerns which our two nations share. During this week, and throughout President Carter's administration, we hope to deepen our mutual understanding and respect for the role each of us plays in world affairs."

The talks this afternoon consisted of a monologue by Mr. Vance on U.S. policy in various parts of the world, according to State Department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d.

U.S. officials have said that Mr. Vance wants to show the Chinese how cooperation in certain parts of the world, like the Middle East or southern Africa, can help both fend off the threat of the Soviet Union, which the Chinese admit is a much greater threat to them than the U.S. presence in Taiwan. Such cooperation, Mr. Vance reportedly thinks, could improve chances for reaching a compromise with the Chinese over Taiwan.

"The Sino-American relationship has become an important factor contributing to peace in Asia and elsewhere in the world," Mr. Vance said in his toast.

There has been no indication yet whether Mr. Vance will meet with Mr. Hua or with the man who led the negotiations for the Chinese the last time a high-level U.S. delegation visited here, Vice-Premier Teng. Mr. Kissinger saw the late chairman Mao Tse-tung on all but the first of his seven visits to Peking.

Mr. Huang's toast also contained none of the fiery criticisms of U.S. softness toward the Soviet Union that had marked Mr. Teng's speech when he welcomed former President Ford in December, 1975. At that time, the movement toward normalization of relations had become severely stalled because of domestic U.S. political pressures arising from Watergate and the presidential campaign. The Chinese at that time also had their own internal squabbles that distracted them from international concerns.

Now, the Chinese have just selected a fully manned Politburo seemingly ready to make important decisions on foreign policy, but its members are as unfamiliar with the Carter administration as Mr. Carter's representatives are with them. Both U.S. and Chinese officials have said that the four days of talks are designed to change this.

Asked what he thought of Peking so far, newly appointed U.S. Ambassador Leonard Woodcock, who is also participating in the talks, said, "I expect I'll have a whole new perspective after Friday."

2 U.S. Ex-POWs Say Cubans Tortured Them in N. Vietnam

By David Binder

WASHINGTON Aug. 22 (NYT).—Two former U.S. prisoners of war in Vietnam believe the man who tortured one of them and 11 of their cellmates a decade ago in a small camp near Hanoi was a Cuban military officer.

Jack Bomar, a retired Air Force colonel who lives in Mesa, Ariz., said last week in a telephone interview, "There is no doubt in my mind that he was Cuban."

The allegations of torture by a Cuban in Vietnam were also made earlier last week by Leo Thorsness, also a retired Air Force colonel, to Rep. Bruce Caputo, R-N.Y.

Mr. Bomar said the torture sessions took place in 1967 and 1968 and that at least one of the U.S. prisoners of war later died in the prisoner-of-war camp.

The alleged participation of one or more Cubans in mistreatment of the prisoners in what was then North Vietnam was brought out by Rep. Caputo in queries mailed to Defense Secretary Harold Brown and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance last week, an aide of the legislator said Friday.

Mr. Bomar said he and his buddies came to call their torturer "Fidel," after Cuban President Fidel Castro, but not to his face.

"He broke a couple of my teeth," he said of "Fidel," recalling one of the torture sessions in which his arms and legs were manacled. "He broke a lot of eardrums and dislocated [many] shoulders."

He said he and the others became convinced that the man was a Cuban by his Hispanic-sounding accent, his Caucasian looks, his "explosive temperament" and his intimate knowledge of U.S. slang and U.S. humor. "Fidel" was accompanied occasionally by a junior officer, also of Cuban appearance, he said.

'A Kind of Jelly'

Mr. Bomar said he witnessed an incident in which "Fidel" struck a U.S. officer "13 to 15 times in the face" with what appeared to be a rubber fan belt, "turning his head just to a kind of jelly."

The officer, who died in the camp, which the prisoners called the zoo, was Air Force Col. Earl Cobiel.

Mr. Bomar named the other torture victims as Col. Jim Kassler, Lt. Tom Barrett, Capt. Glenn Perkins, Capt. Norlan Daughtry, Lt. Ed Hubbard and Maj. David Duart of the Air Force, and Lt. Allen Carpenter, Lt. Comdr. Raymond Voden, Lt. Chuck Rice and Lt. Larry Spencer of the Navy.

Effect Is Feared

He and the others who had been abused by "Fidel" were urged in debriefings by State Department and Defense Department officials not to disclose after their release the possible participation of Cuban torturers, he said, on the ground that it might adversely affect the situation of U.S. servicemen still captive in North Vietnam.

Mr. Thorsness, who won the Congressional Medal of Honor, told Rep. Caputo he wanted to expose the involvement of the Cubans in Vietnam because of the Carter administration's recent moves to improve relations with the Castro government. Mr. Bomar said he, too, was "appalled" at the rapprochement between Havana and Washington. He said that prisoners had also been tortured by their Vietnamese captors.

Mr. Castro acknowledged in January of last year that Cuban military men had been sent to North Vietnam to help fight "the imperialists" in the war that ended in 1975.

Ill Mathematician Said to Receive Soviet Exit Visa

MOSCOW, Aug. 22 (AP).—An ailing Jewish mathematician, his parents and brother received permission today to leave the Soviet Union after a campaign of publicity on their behalf by Moscow dissidents, physicist Andrei Sakharov said.

The mathematician, Grigori Chudnovsky, 25, is considered one of the most brilliant in the country. His parents say he is dying of the nerve disease myasthenia gravis.

Last April, the Kiev passport office denied the family's request to leave the country to seek special medical treatment for Grigori. But today, Mr. Sakharov said, this decision was reversed.

Grigori's parents, Wolf, 70, and Malka, 67, and his brother David, 30, say they are no longer able to obtain a Swiss drug Grigori has been using. Mr. Sakharov said the family hopes to go to the United States to seek treatment for the son.

Waldheim Decries Apartheid Policy

LAGOS, Aug. 22 (UPI).—UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, opening the UN-sponsored World Conference on Apartheid today, condemned the "profound immorality" of apartheid.

In his address to delegates from the more than 60 nations attending the five-day conference, he called for a minute of silence in memory of those who had died in the fight against racial discrimination.

Mr. Waldheim said South Africa "has been left in no doubt as to the position of the United Nations on its policies" of apartheid —unreserved condemnation—but he said that the Pretoria government had made no attempt to alter its course.

"These policies, if pursued, can only have tragic consequences for the country," Mr. Waldheim said. "Apart from the profound immorality of apartheid, it is a disastrous course to attempt to separate people on strictly ethnical grounds..."

9 Austrian Women Fast To Halt Nuclear Plant

VIENNA, Aug. 22 (Reuters).—Nine women started a hunger strike today outside the office of Chancellor Bruno Kreisky in protest against Austria's first nuclear power plant.

Work on the plant began in 1971, but the National Assembly has not yet aproved its completion. The protesters, from 18 to 65, are demanding that a proposed test at the plant, northwest

Tornado Kills 5, Wrecks Trailers At Illinois Lake

NEOGA, Ill., Aug. 22 (AP).—Five persons were killed and from 35 to 50 injured yesterday as a tornado hit three lakefront trailer parks in south-central Illinois.

The tornado struck at about 1 p.m. at Lake Mattoon, state police said. At least 26 mobile homes on both sides of the lake were destroyed and four houses were badly damaged by the tornado, which razed an area about one-half-mile wide and a quarter-mile long.

A state police spokesman said that telephone and electric lines were knocked out by the storm.

The National Weather Service reported severe weather conditions throughout central and east-central Illinois yesterday. Tornado warnings were also issued in several locations along the Illinois-Indiana border.

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Rhodesian Election Next Week

Smith Presses Campaign to Win White Vote

By Robin Wright

CHIPINGA, Rhodesia, Aug. 22 (WP).—Outside the small town hall, armed soldiers clustered at the windows, half listening to the speaker inside, half guarding the building from a surprise guerrilla attack. Army trucks partially surrounded the hall, located just 10 miles from the Mozambique border.

Inside, farmers clad in the traditional khaki shorts and knee socks of the area listened closely. Some had rifles at their feet on the floor.

The speaker was Prime Minister Ian Smith, urging support at what may be the most crucial turning point in Rhodesia's history. He was appealing for votes from an increasingly divided white population that must decide in a national parliamentary election on Aug. 31 the course of their future: continued white domination or a move toward majority rule.

Soldiers and Farmers

The group gathered here represented two of the most important factions in this election—soldiers, and farmers along the border under siege by guerrillas. Both are considered potential backers of the new opposition, the ultra rightist Rhodesia Action party, a breakaway group from Mr. Smith's Rhodesia Front party, whose increasing public support has triggered the most serious internal threat to the Smith government and spurred the election to test white political allegiance.

The breakaway, led by 12 members of Parliament, marked a dramatic shift in position for Mr. Smith. The man who led Rhodesia's rebellious break from Britain in 1965 is now trying to put down a political rebellion against himself. For the first time in his career, Mr. Smith is in the more moderate position.

He is fighting for a solution that will lead to at least partial black rule through a settlement with moderate nationalist leaders in a new, "broadly based government" of blacks and whites. His opposition is fighting for continued white domination. Its campaign slogan is, "We must indeed go forward, not backwards." The RAP has charged that Mr. Smith is "planning to give away your future" by bringing in Africans. "Don't let them," the RAP campaign literature says. "It's not too late to save Rhodesia."

Favors All-Out Push

The RAP is attractive to soldiers because of its stance on the rapidly escalating war. It advocates an all-out push, including crossing the borders of neighboring Mozambique, Botswana and Zambia, to flush out Soviet-backed guerrillas.

Many members of the military feel that Mr. Smith is not willing to let them go far enough because of possible international condemnation. With every white male between 38 and 50 eligible for military call-up, the sentiments of the security forces will be a major factor in the election.

For farmers, the RAP promises that they will be able to hold on to their land, in many cases their only asset, and continue their comfortable life-style that is based on domination of the African.

The feelings of farmers in this largely agricultural country are strong, as reflected in their willingness for five years to hold on despite guerrilla assault. Farmers have been hit the longest and the hardest.

Farmers Bitter

Many of them came from other African countries, especially Kenya, Tanzania and Zambia, after the wave of independence in the 1960s. Their concern and bitterness was reflected in a question asked of Mr. Smith by a Chipinga farmer who immigrated from Kenya: "Why should we bring Africans into the government? What makes anyone think our munts [slang equivalent of niggers] are better than other munts in Africa? They haven't proved themselves any place on this continent."

Mr. Smith has focused mainly on reassuring the 270,000 minority whites that majority rule does not necessarily mean black rule, although not specifying much more. The RF slogan is "no sellout." Mr. Smith warned his audience that policies should not be discussed in public during the formative stages.

Instead, he is simply attacking the opposition, charging that the RAP is offering a solution originally devised and considered by his party in 1963, a solution not adequate for a 1977 problem. The RAP basically proposes to divide Rhodesia into separate black and white areas with a federal government modeled on Swiss cantons. Critics, however, charge that the system is adopted from South Africa's apartheid policies of separate development for separate races.

Smith Needs Mandate

Mr. Smith especially needs the votes of these farmers and soldiers to get the mandate to pursue his internal settlement plans. The mandate means winning 44 of the 50 white parliamentary seats. Less would leave his government crippled. It needs a two-thirds majority to change the Constitution.

The problem for Mr. Smith has been complicated by a third, more moderate party, the National Unifying Force, which is contesting 18 seats. Although a fringe party, it could draw away enough votes from the Rhodesia Front to lose the edge needed. The RAP is fielding 46 candidates.

In the background of the campaigning, one fact has become clear: The various Rhodesia platforms leave little room for the British-U.S. peace proposals for a Rhodesian settlement. The British-U.S. settlement plan has been attacked by both major parties. RAP calls it "suicide," and the RF accuses the British-U.S. team of reneging on each pledge made during the initial stage of talks.

2 Problems

The two key problems remain the extent of the franchise and the question of security forces under a new government. The British-U.S. proposal calls for an immediate one-man, one-vote system, which Mr. Smith has always opposed. It would take huge guarantees for whites and special representation in Parliament for whites to get him to accept that provision.

On the armed forces, Mr. Smith has disclosed that the British-U.S. team originally suggested maintaining the current army and sending nationalist guerrillas to other African countries for a lengthy interim period, rather than integrate the two rival forces. Mr. Smith said that he was willing to consider this, but that the proposal was t drawn.

Mr. Smith's solution something between white domination and He hopes to take the toward partial black rul cooperation of two leaders, Bishop Abel and the Rev. Ndabaning by the end of the year

This would in effect militant, Soviet-backed Front of Joshua Nk Robert Mugabe, who backing of the five can frontline states, M Botswana, Angola, Tan Zambia, and the Organ African Unity.

Young, Owen to Meet With Black Lead

LUSAKA, Zambia, Aug. 22 (AP).—Presidents of front-line states and Rhodesian black nationalist leaders of the Patriotic Front will hold a meeting here Saturday to discuss the latest U.S.-British proposals to end white rule in Rhodesia.

Diplomatic sources said that the leaders of Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia and Patriotic Front co-leaders Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo also would hold talks with British Foreign Secretary David Owen and the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Andrew Young.

The sources said that Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere, who is a chairman of the front-line states, wants to assess the attitude of the nationalist leaders toward the suggestion for the dismantling of Rhodesia's armed forces.

Mr. Young and Mr. Owen are due to arrive here on Friday, diplomatic sources said.

Sithole Expects to Lead

SALISBURY, Aug. 22 (Reuters).—The Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole predicted today that he would soon be the sole leader of black nationalists inside Rhodesia, saying that support for his rival, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, will continue to ebb.

A day ago, Elliott Gabellah resigned as vice-president of Bishop Muzorewa's African National Council and there are indications that he Mr. Sithole.

Asked if he though would be able to prese as the sole leader of aspirations inside Rhod plied: "Yes, because I support of very influent

Two more members Muzorewa's group anno resignations tonight. Enoch Machinguata, c retary-general for de legal affairs, and Mrs. wanga, second deput for women's affairs. cized the bishop for unite with other bla zations.

Attack Report

SALISBURY, Aug. 22 —Rhodesia's lakeside r of Kariba was bombe 20 to 30 rockets fro last night but no ca serious damage were police said today.

The 25-minute attac second on Kariba in t

France Warns South Africa Not to Test Nuclear Device

(Continued from Page 1)

Guiringaud's immediate calls for an apology, he cut short his visit and left in a huff for Paris. Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere said Saturday that it was "unthinkable" that France would ask for an apology "when it is France that should apologize for its arms sales" to South Africa.

France is selling two nuclear reactors for generating electricity to South Africa. Mr. de Guiringaud today sharply repeated French denials that the reactors could be used for making weapons. Anyone who maintained otherwise was acting like "an enemy of our country," he said. Tass had originally linked the French sales to South Africa's military nuclear capability.

All enriched fuel extracted from the reactors would be sent to France for reprocessing plutonium and would not be returned to South Africa, Mr. de Guiringaud asserted. South Africa has its own highly secret enrichment process, which it hopes to operate commercially in the 1980s.

Evidently hoping to overcome some of the sting of Mr. de Guiringaud's rebuff by the Tanzanians, Foreign Ministry officials reaffirmed earlier today that France would not sign new arms contracts of any nature with South Africa after the delivery of two attack submarines and two destroyer escorts already on order.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman declined to give any details of the new information that France had developed on the nuclear test. The information "has increased our concern," he said, and that concern had been expressed again after Mr. Botha's denials. "France would condemn such action," the spokesman said of a nuclear test.

Carter, Panel To Pay Bank

(Continued from Page 1)

Atlanta to Americus, $490.50.

June 13, 1976—Americus to Sea Island, $290.70.

June 16, 1976—Sea Island to Americus, $367.20.

Americus is about 10 miles from Mr. Carter's hometown and was a frequent starting point for his early campaign travels.

Mr. Powell said most of the cost of the first flight, to Calhoun, Copperhill, Ellijay and Sea Island, would be paid by the campaign committee because it involved campaign-related events, but the final portion was a personal expense.

He said the trip from Atlanta to Dalton and back was a campaign expense because Mr. Carter spoke at "a sparsely" attended fund-raising event.

The third flight, from Americus to Atlanta and back, involved a dinner with Mr. Lance at which campaign matters were discussed and should therefore be paid out *of campaign funds, Mr. Powell* said.

The fourth and fifth flights, however, involved a vacation that Mr. Carter took after the final round of primary elections in California, Ohio and New Jersey. However, the flights involved transportation of campaign aides who accompanied Mr. Carter to the Sea Island resort on the Georgia coast.

Mr. Powell said that the Federal Election Commission was being asked to decide who should pay for these flights. He said the costs varied because the plane's origin and destination points differed.

Carter Invites Belgian

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (Reuters).—President Carter has invited Premier Leo Tindemans of Belgium to meet him on Sept. 8.

British Gyp Said to Use For Horse

TUXFORD, Engla 22 (UPI).—The Not shire police are inv reports that Gypsies closed seven miles o highway and held race on it.

Villagers living Great North Road Tuxford and Sutton said that 250 Gypsi the road for 20 minu two Gypsy families which had the bett The villagers said race was run at 6 Aug. 14. The winni covered the seven m minutes, they said.

The two families down £2,000 ($3, on the race and totaled several th pounds, the police l

Ethiopia Says Clashes At Near Town in Ogaden Ar

NAIROBI, Aug. 22 (Reuters).—Electricity has been restored and factories have reopened in the Ethiopian town of Dire Dawa after the biggest battle in the monthlong war over the Ogaden region, diplomatic sources said today.

The sources in Addis Ababa said fighting around the town had abated, but they believed that Somali forces were still in the mountains around Dire Dawa and nearby Harer and Jijiga, the only towns in the region still held by Ethiopia.

The Ethiopian News Agency said yesterday that a huge Somali force with tanks and rockets and backed by MiG jet fighters tried last week to capture Dire Dawa, the third-largest town in Ethiopia and an important industrial and rail center.

The report said that 650 soldiers—500 Somalis and 150 Ethiopians—died in the fighting and 800 were wounded.

Same Strength

The sources estimated that Dire Dawa is defended by 10,000 Ethiopian troops and militiamen and that the attacking Somali force was at least the same strength.

ENA said that eight Soviet-built T-55 tanks and smaller tanks were de the Ethiopian defender a Somali MiG-21 fighte down.

Dire Dawa 'Besi

BEIRUT, Aug. 22 official of the Weste Liberation Front said Dhabi yesterday that of the front had "bee isolated" Dire Dawa, a repeated Ethiopian cl Iraqi, Syrian and Egypt are fighting on the s front's forces.

"The front has libera cent of the western So fice—known as Ogs spokesman said.

Dergue Member

LONDON, Aug. 22 —A member of Ethiop military council, the D been killed by an unkn man, Addis Ababa rad ed today.

The radio, monito said that Cpl. Negussi 35, was slain on Satur was buried today with tary honors.

Gifts to Nixons—Where Did They Go

(Continued from Page 1)

of locating and identifying the Nixons' foreign gifts more clearly than three pieces of jewelry received from Prince Sultan of Saudi Arabia on July 1, 1972. No one in the White House Gifts Unit had seen or heard of the jewelry until March 28, 1974, when a reporter made inquiries about it.

At that time, on the instructions of White House legal counsel Fred Buzhardt, Mrs. Nixon removed two pieces of the jewelry from her bedroom safe and sent them to the Gifts Unit to be processed. The gifts were a wide diamond bracelet concealing a watch in the clasp, which had been given to Mrs. Nixon, and a diamond-and-ruby pin, which had been given to her daughter Julie.

Record Altered

Missing was a pin that Mrs. Nixon told the Gifts Unit had been given to her daughter Tricia at the same time. She described it as being "identical to the one given Julie . . . except that it was sapphires and diamonds."

That was the description recorded by the Gifts Unit. Eventually, that description was changed.

That was not the only record that State Department officials found had been changed. Other records were missing. The Nixons had tried to take the Gifts Unit files—the only records in existence—to San Clemente with them when they departed the White House.

The files, on instructions from White House legal counsel Buzhardt and Mr. Nixon's secretary, Rosemary Woods, were packed the night before Mr. Nixon's resignation and put on a truck bound for Andrews Air Force Base, Md. The truck was halted and impounded because aides of President Ford mistakenly suspected that the Waters might be aboard.

President Ford's legal Philip Buchen, directed gift records be turned the chief of protocol's the State Department. also instructed the GSA Nixon's foreign gifts—wh being repacked for s shipment to San Clemen not leave Washington, and records have rem legal limbo since.

Mr. Catto and Mr. when they made one req blocked by court orders by Mr. Nixon's lawyers asked to inspect box 118 the GSA has in storage. T inventory says the box "two brown folders co photographs of 'heads gifts' and 'selected item in the Gifts Unit as record dating back to 1969."

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4—Tuesday, August 23, 1977 **

Peking and Panama

As Secretary of State Vance reaches Peking [his travels are rivalling those of Mr. Kissinger] he is the recipient of much free advice. It is contradictory: normalize relations with China: don't surrender Taiwan—and, while China takes on, at last, a measure of post-Mao stability under a new, largely pragmatic Politburo—there seems good reason to believe, as Washington has warned, that little concrete will come from the trip.

Peking may be drifting away from radicalism and from the permanent revolution; it still fears Russia; still demands Taiwan. And for the practical purposes of Mr. Vance's voyage, the fear and the demand may tend to cancel one another out. The United States, for a variety of reasons, including its strategic interests and its given word, cannot break with Taiwan except at high cost in credibility. But mainland China, with the Russian bear breathing hard along thousands of miles of frontier, would be ill-advised to split with the United States over an island—even a large, rich island—off its coasts.

It would appear, therefore, that the prospects for "normalization" of relations between Washington and Peking are not very good—but that, at the same time, the present state of affairs, which implies friendship without full formal diplomatic associations, is likely to persist.

From the American domestic standpoint the interesting point about this is that while strong support is expressed for independent Taiwan, there are few objections to maintaining and even strengthening the ties Mr. Kissinger established with Peking. When the "China lobby" is remembered, and the importance which the loss of China played in stimulating McCarthyism, this indicates that a major shift has taken place in fact and in mood—and a major shift in the foreign policy focus of U.S. conservatives.

Perhaps, like the Chinese Communists, they see a greater threat in the Soviet Union. Perhaps, like many other Americans, they have written off much of the Asian mainland after Vietnam. But the plain fact is that the Republicans of the far right, those who supported Ronald Reagan in the pre-convention campaign last year, are rallying around the Panama Canal as their main bastion of foreign policy, and, except for insistence on continuing aid for Taiwan, have, to all overt intents and purposes, given up on China.

The canal is, admittedly, closer to the American heart than China. The techniques—attacks upon the State Department, and on a "sellout"—are very similar to those used by the China lobby. They may be more concerned with raw nationalism in this case than with anti-Communism as such, although Castro's support for Panama has brought the latter into play. And it will be easier, from a purely parliamentary standpoint, to block the Panama treaties than to sustain a Chiang Kai-shek on the Asian mainland. But the slogans, the inner drive, are very much like those that prevailed in the late 40s and all the 50s. The focus, simply, has shifted from Peking to Panama.

The Soviet Bear

The Central Intelligence Agency is bearish on the Soviet economy. Moscow, says the CIA, will feel increasing strain in the years ahead, sharply reduced rates of economic growth will pose excruciating choices for the Kremlin leaders. Gone are the CIA's cries of alarm of 20 years ago that the Soviet Union might soon surpass the United States economically.

Although some specialists think that the recent analysis may be a shade too bearish, it certainly is plausible. The Soviet labor force will reflect the decreasing birth rate of the 1960s. The productivity of capital and labor are no longer rising as rapidly as they did in earlier stages of Soviet economic development. Most important, in the CIA view, Soviet oil production is likely to peak in a few years and then drop. Moscow may have to become a net importer of oil, which would disrupt its plans to use oil revenues to purchase large amounts of advanced Western technology. The decline in oil output may be only temporary, until new reserves are found and tapped in Siberia. But that would require huge investments.

To what extent can United States policy be based on such forecasts? Only marginally, because the consequences of a Soviet economic downturn are so difficult to predict. Stagnation could propel the Soviet Union toward détente with both the West and China. Substantial long-term Western loans would clearly be helpful. An accommodation with China might even make possible much greater economic collaboration between the two. And a new era of good feeling on all Soviet borders would permit a leveling off or even reduction of the vast Soviet military budget.

But economic stringency could just as well lead in the opposite direction. Foreign dangers, real or imagined, might help to justify austerity to Soviet citizens. And they might in turn generate unexpected military responses.

Accurate diagnosis does not always facilitate prescription in diplomacy. But it can remind us that while "the economy" is a growing factor in American politics and diplomacy, Soviet leaders are preoccupied, in good times and bad, with an economy whose health has long been the principal index of political success.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Competing With Freddie Laker

It took Laker Airways six years to win approval for cheap, no-reservations, no-frills "Skytrain" flights between New York and London. Now the established international airlines—Pan Am, British Airways, TWA, Air India, Iran Air, El Al—propose to meet Freddie Laker's challenge. They plan service at competitive prices that would permit reservations and a few frills as well. Best of all, they would fly into London's convenient airports, rather than being exiled to Stansted Field, some 35 miles from downtown.

A bonanza for travelers? Don't plan your trip just yet. The Justice Department may move to block Civil Aeronautics Board approval of the plan because it believes, with good reason, that the competition could ruin Laker and bury low-cost charter competitors besides.

This leaves the Civil Aeronautics Board with a dilemma. The new low fares are exactly the kind of innovative service the board would like to promote. Denying the big airlines, which actually form a cartel, the right to compete with Laker would remove an important element of competition from the market. If, however, the airlines shot down Laker by operating at a loss for a few years and then went back to their old ways, consumers would suffer.

We think travelers are best served by expanding competition. The airlines should be granted the low fares they have requested, and the restrictions originally placed on Skytrain should be removed. The board should make it clear, however, that future fare increases will be allowed only if the carriers can prove that costs have increased.

If the big airlines can make a profit competing with Freddie Laker, more power to them. If they can't, their stockholders would have to absorb the losses. Either way, travelers would end up with cheaper seats to London.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Britain's Immigrant Problem

It is not the first-generation immigrants that are presenting Britain with the main problems, but their children. Born in the country and raised in ghetto-like conditions, they have received an unsatisfactory education and are disadvantaged in the competition for jobs. Since they regard themselves as Britons, they are naturally bitter about this and it is not easy to make them into good citizens with a respect for law and order and the processes of democracy. It becomes even harder when left-wing extremists make use of them as cannon-fodder for their subversive plans. The British parliamentary system does little to cater for minorities, and Ulster has shown where that can lead. If steps are to be taken to avoid a similar situation in England itself, it is high time for them.

—*From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 23, 1902

LONDON—Americans who are disposed to seek fortunes in South Africa are finding that to gain an entrance to the British possessions in that part of the world is no easy matter. Since peace was proclaimed hundreds of citizens of the United States have applied at the South African permit offices in Victoria Street for permission to go to Johannesburg and other towns in the interior, but a large number have been turned away.

Fifty Years Ago

August 23, 1927

BOSTON—Will Governor Fuller grant a last-minute respite for Sacco and Vanzetti on the appeal of the defense attorneys for additional time to appeal to the Supreme Court? It appeared unlikely that any justice could be found who would grant a stay of execution. Defense counsel's hopes seemed doomed when Chief Justice Taft wired them that he must deny their request contending that he had no jurisdiction in a purely State affair.



Détente: Status Quo.

The Neutron Bomb—A Soviet No

By Nikolai Semionov

MOSCOW—When, at the end of May, Jimmy Carter declared that the race for strategic weapons was not only dangerous but also immoral, it was impossible for him not to know that the United States was ready to complete its nuclear arsenal with neutron bombs. This fact entitles us to question the U.S. President's sincerity as for his declarations as well as the very aim of his doctrine in matters of external policy. As a matter of fact, six weeks later, Carter took the decision to produce neutronic weapons.

Such a move will not help the United States, will not consolidate the chances of peace for present and future generations and will only accelerate the arms race. It is difficult to believe that the congressmen who voted in favor of the neutron bomb did not realize to which kind of weapon they were opening the way. Even if it has been labeled as a "clean weapon," beside the fact that it is absurd from a linguistical point of view, this perfidious weapon will painfully kill all those who happen to be in its zone of action and it means, above all, civilians.

The U.S. Congress decision goes far beyond the range of a purely military problem and even of a United States inner affair.

Chain Reaction

The production of neutron bombs will bring about a chain reaction in international policy which will particularly threaten strategical stability and the maintenance of peace. Although I am but a civilian, I perfectly understand the disastrous consequences of such a decision. The restarting of the arms race, which has begun in the United States, will not bring tangible advantages for the West, just as the previous ones did not bring any such advantages. It will only increase the danger of a nuclear war, even if there is no government wanting such a war.

The planned introduction in Europe of this weapon, considered as a tactical missile, coveted inside of NATO, will reduce the nuclear threshold. The NATO generals will have an easier access to the neutron bomb and it will bring about the conditions allowing it to be used without the U.S. President's authorization. If those who think that, with this new weapon, the United States has gained an advantage allowing them to strike first, win over in that country, even for a short period, the temptation could lead to an inevitable catastrophe.

Any thesis on limited nuclear warfare is groundless. Some people advertise this idea only for propaganda purposes. Such a device is only in the interest of those who produce nuclear weapons, not of the people on whose territory these weapons are stocked.

No Limits

Americans and Europeans alike must understand that there cannot be limited nuclear warfare just as there cannot be limited death. President Carter's neutron bomb has turned the cable, on which was fastened the Damocles sword threatening the world, into a fragile thread. To avoid the breaking of this thread and not to allow the unleashing of the nuclear fire (which will be impossible to maintain inside of strict limits), it is necessary to ban this new weapon of mass extermination. The United States has signed the final act in Helsinki and has thus pledged itself to contribute to the consolidation of international peace and security. Mr. Carter promised to achieve that the nuclear weapon is removed from the panoply of those countries that possess it. Yet, the decision to produce the neutron bomb reveals that the President has other intentions. This decision, contrary to the Helsinki commitments is also contrary to the moral principles about which much is said in Washington.

Mr. Semionov won the Nobel Prize for chemistry in 1956. He is an honorary member of 11 foreign academies, including the U.S. National Academy.

In the Name of Reason

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK—Several thousand psychiatrists will meet in Honolulu next week at the sixth congress of the World Psychiatric Association. The event sounds like one of professional interest only. In fact, it will be a testing ground on an issue of profound public importance, involving human rights and international politics as well as medical ethics.

The issue is the Soviet practice of confining sane people in mental hospitals because they are dissenters. It is a barbarous device even by the standards of the contemporary totalitarian state, but some groups that ought to be especially concerned have turned a blind eye to it.

At the last World Psychiatric Congress, held six years ago in Mexico City, delegates tried to raise the question. But Soviet representatives protested that there was nothing to it but "Cold War agitation," and association officials ruled the subject out of order.

This time political abuse of psychiatry is a major item on the agenda of the congress, and the Russians are evidently concerned. They have obtained 30 U.S. visas for the Honolulu meeting, including two for journalists. The guess is that they will try to block the scheduled discussion, lobby against critical resolutions and—if all else fails—threaten to quit the association.

That psychiatry is sometimes used in the Soviet Union as a KGB instrument cannot be doubted by any remotely fair-minded person. The evidence is overwhelming. It has been produced over the last decade, with incredible courage, by victims of the perverted doctors: Vladimir Bukovsky, Zhores Medvedev, Leonid Plyushch and others.

The evidence is compellingly summarized in a book just published in London: "Russian's Political Hospitals," by Dr. Sidney Bloch, an Oxford psychiatrist, and Peter Reddaway, a London School of Economics specialist on Soviet politics. Their book is the more powerful because it eschews any speculation or dramatization, sticking to documented cases and describing them in an almost matter-of-fact tone.

On the theory that disagreement with any aspect of the Soviet system is a symptom of insanity, certain psychiatrists have regularly found dissenters to be in need of treatment and committed them. The diagnoses, unique to Soviet medicine, include such things as "sluggish schizophrenia" and susceptibility to "reformist delusions."

The victims best known in the West were picked up by the KGB and brought to its tame psychiatrists because they expressed critical political views—including criticism of the psychiatric abuse itself. But the Bloch-Reddaway book makes clear that political dissent is not the only kind subjected to medical punishment.

Alexander Argentov, a member of the Orthodox Church, took part in an unofficial seminar on religious philosophy in the summer of 1976. The KGB broke up the seminar, and Argentov was put in a mental hospital. There, a Dr. A. Mazikov told him, "We'll beat your religion out of you." A commission found him mentally ill, but he was released after a protest campaign.

'Special' Hospitals

For a sane person to be confined with seriously disturbed people is horrifying enough as an experience. But many of the Soviet victims have been put in "special psychiatric hospitals"—in fact more prison than hospital—and subjected there to sickening brutality.

The orderlies in these hospitals are common criminals. They beat the patients and extort clothes or other things from them for the right to go out to the toilet—a privilege that is limited to a torturing degree. One punishment used for patients who quarrel with the doctors or refuse their medicine is to strap them into their beds for three days or longer, without bed pans. Disabling drugs are administered to break the resistance of dissenters.

Can the outside world have any effect on these horrors? The clear answer is yes. The Soviet psychiatric establishment is sensitive to outside criticism and protest, especially from the profession. Before the 1971 World Congress the leading figure in Russia's political psychiatry, Prof. Andrei Snezhnevsky, cautioned against committing Zhores Medvedev because of how it would "make our delegation look."

In Honolulu, Britain's Royal College of Psychiatry and the Australian Psychiatric Society will offer resolutions condemning Soviet abuses. The American Psychiatric Association will propose a committee to investigate abuse of the profession generally. But at this point enough other delegates may be worried about offending the Soviets to make it uncertain whether any action will be taken.

In the area of human rights, private and professional organizations can often exert more effective leverage against abuse than governments can. Western scientists have begun to act on that principle—physicists, for example, pressing their Russian colleagues on the mistreatment of Soviet physicists who are dissenters or Jews wishing to emigrate. The Honolulu congress will test whether the world's psychiatrists are as sensitive to the cry of humanity.

Letters

Mideast Policy

Comments by President Carter and Secretary of State Vance during and after Mr. Vance's trip to the Middle East reflect what seems to have become a truism: What is a matter of survival for Israel is a matter of policy for the United States—Saudi Arabia's policy.

PETER GOLDMAN.
Copenhagen.

Vilification?

George Williamson jr. claims that the Apostle Paul "explicitly vilified heterosexuality" (IHT, Aug. 12).

"Husbands should love their wives as their own bodies. He who loves his wife loves himself. For no man ever hates his own flesh, but nourishes and cherishes it, as Christ does the church, because we are members of his body. For this reason a man shall leave his father and mother and be joined to his wife, and the two shall become one." (Ephesians 5:28-31.)

Explicit vilification?

SONIA HEMINGRAY.
Lyons.

John Dornberg From Munich:

With the passing decades attempt at digesting the N past has become increasi difficult, unpopular and purposeless...

MUNICH—The escape of former SS Colonel Herbert Kappler from Italy has raised some disturbing questions about West Germany's attempts at *Vergangenheitsbewaeltigung*, that barely translatable term which implies "digesting the Nazi past."

Besides the diplomatic freeze in Bonn-Rome relations, there is first of all the matter of official, not to even mention general public, insensitivity here to the feelings of the Italians, and in particular, of the victims.

That insensitivity is exacerbated by the irony of Kappler, a convicted fugitive, currently enjoying police protection in West Germany against attempts to recapture or kidnap him.

One is led to the conclusion that the majority of West Germans do not know, or have not been taught, how and why the Nazis came to power, the magnitude of the crimes committed by Germans in Germany's name, and that the rest of the world cannot forget.

But more than that, the Kappler case focuses on another problem here. Can a country be expected to prosecute its own war criminals, particularly when the crimes were committed against other nations and peoples and took place more than 30 years ago?

The escape of Kappler, 70 and reportedly dying of cancer, might be a mere footnote of history were it not for West Germany's apparent equanimity or the fact that leading officials, including Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, have on previous occasions asked the Italians to release him on "humanitarian grounds."

The prevailing attitude is that "he has suffered enough."

Inconsistent

That view is strangely inconsistent with the current "off with their heads" atmosphere concerning different criminals of violence here: political terrorists and sex murderers, for example.

Moreover, that attitude is one of several reasons why the prosecution of other Nazi criminals—most of them now around Kappler's age—is becoming increasingly problematical.

Nevertheless, though more than three decades have passed since the end of the war, those prosecutions still take place all over West Germany and will continue well into the 1980s.

But they are becoming judicial farces and travesties on justice.

Men, and also wo sponsible for the deaths sands have gotten off tences so light—compar few minutes in prison murder—that the vict being mocked.

More often than not, tences are then suspe cause the defendants, their 60s and 70s and h hind doctors' certific judged too old or too failing.

Contrary to the ma German judicial practi of investigative custod conviction—most of the fendants still awaiting free, either on bail or th ise not to flee the coun

The court proceedin selves drag on for ye "Majdenak Case" in Du where 14 former SS g being tried for the liqui 250,000 persons, conv months ago and may 1979. Because of the procitivity for legal over bog down in fine poin while ignoring the issu

Worst of all, because are tried according to th criminal code with its rules of evidence, key p witnesses—usually surv the Nazi holocaust—ca are being badgered by defense lawyers.

50,000 Convic

In the early postwa prosecution of Nazis w sponsibility of the Allie bunals such as Nurem of courts in those countr the crimes had been c as in Kappler's case. Ar ed 50,000 were convicte

But in 1952, in the we cold war and Bonn's cha tus, West Germany v jurisdiction, raising al of legal, political, m technical problems.

There was, first of t tural disinclination to their own. "What oth ever did so?" a Munic tance asked the other as Fritz Bauer, the prosecutor and Nazi h Hesse, once said: "It is ing into a mirror, kno ugly the reflection will

Moreover, the only l was the existing crim Each crime, though it thousands of murders, proven—no easy task many years.

Then, too, West G judiciary, honestly belie cases had been prosec not prepared for a flo ones—Nazis who some gone "underground." In prompted establishmen Ludwigsburg "Center f tigation of Nazi Crime a team of special pros still, and will continue the job.

Since then, West Ge self has convicted more Nazi criminals and spi $300 million on their pr

Ambiguous Re

But behind those su an ambiguous record of ing defendants—guards with their own han punished severely, and murderers," those wh orders for mass liquida ting off leniently, of being inexplicably suspe also of occasional coll tween judges and defe

With the passing dec attempt at *Vergangenhei tigung* has become in difficult, unpopular and less, so that today most G mans wish it would e

That some serious might be the best poli than the judicial traves taking place. Neither pos of punishment is f filled, they say, nor the portant one of teaching about the crimes of the

The question now bei is whether "living with derers among us," migh better since, thanks to of biology, "they will soon anyway."

In light of recent and ing evidence that West youth knows so little a Hitler and Nazi past, th easy answer to that.

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هكذا من الأصل



Associated Press.

eman uses the butt of his rifle against a man at Jaffna, Sri Lanka.

ew Is Eased as Violence Recedes in Sri Lanka

Aug. 22 (Reuters). ent today lifted a imposed through- after a week of ch 25 people were set an eight-hour

ances began on eared to be direct- ainst the island's Tamil-speaking minority. Shops, businesses and homes were looted and some houses and shops were burned.

The government radio said today that police and security forces had orders to shoot looters and arsonists. Government sources said that the situation was generally under control, but that there was still sporadic arson and looting, even in Colombo.

There were unconfirmed reports that some candidates of former Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike's Freedom party in Kandy, who were defeated along with her in last month's general election, had been placed under house arrest.

Critics See Step Toward Annexation

pate Continues on Israel Plan

Torgerson

, Aug. 23.—The nent's long-range additional social bs in the occupied been attacked by from Israeli tax- Secretary of State

ervices apparently necessary to in- law and at least Israeli civil admin- ie territories. Some at this would be a nexation.

67 war Arab resi- rritories have lived ilitary administra- an laws. It is not ier the military or dminister the new

Israeli officials, being undertaken ian reasons. But t concedes that it little popular ap-

Criticism

as almost uniform- the plan and the 'or it," an official e it as a plan for to carry a million bs."

rnment newspaper ogram of creeping another newspaper m as evidence that s to remain in the g time."

on, the State Department issued a statement in the name of Mr. Vance, saying that despite Israel's stated goals "the action creates an impression of permanence" in connection with Israel's occupation of the Arab territories.

The territories include the Golan Heights, taken from Syria, the West Bank of the Jordan River, taken from Jordan, and the Gaza Strip and the Sinai Peninsula, taken from Egypt. More than a million Arabs live in the territories and almost half a million others live in Israel itself.

Equal Services

Under the program announced last week Arabs in the occupied territories who want additional social services will be offered the same benefits that are available to citizens of Israel, including a health plan, unemployment insurance, social security and a ban on child labor.

It is the child-labor ban that has been seized on by those critics who see annexation as the program's ultimate goal. They argue that extending the ban into the occupied territories would require the assistance of the Labor Ministry.

The ruling Likud coalition, headed by Prime Minister Menahem Begin, called during the election campaign last spring for extending Israeli law to the occupied territories, but officials deny that the social-services program has that end in mind.

Nonetheless, a Tel Aviv newspaper quoted Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan as telling the Cabinet, "We must view ourselves as a permanent government of the areas as regards our obligations toward the population."

Planning Begins

Clearly, the program involves a step in that direction, and parts of it are expected to be put into effect within the next two months. Meetings are already being held between the military administrators and the ministries that would be involved.

Popular opposition to the program has been based on the fact that Israeli citizens are taxed heavily while the Arab residents contribute little except for an 8-per-cent sales tax that is paid under protest. The government has said that it hopes to provide the additional services without any new tax on the Arabs.

Estimates of the cost of the new services range upward from $100 million. Some of the programs, however, would be voluntary and self-supporting. For example, Defense Minister Ezer Weizman has proposed a form of national health insurance that would provide Arab families with coverage for $4 to $6 a month.

Israel itself has no national health plan. Israelis are covered by the health program of the Histadrut, the huge labor federation, or under private plans similar to Blue Cross in the United States.

© *Los Angeles Times.*

U.S. Rejects Flights

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (UPI). —U.S. officials have rejected plans for 125 charter flights carrying more than 22,000 people to Israel because of Israeli demands that they land in the occupied West Bank near Jerusalem.

The action—spelled out in two recent Civil Aeronautics Board orders—put the traveling public in the center of a growing diplomatic battle between Washington and Tel Aviv.

The State Department is the main opponent to the flights. U.S. officials say they view Israel's demand as an effort to gain "back-door recognition" of wartime gains without any negotiated Middle East settlement.

U.S. airlines planning the charters said they may decide to fight the CAB and the State Department. CAB officials, saying some airline representatives became "quite belligerent" when told the flights faced difficulties, predicted the case may go to court.

Approval of the flights would give most U.S. residents the first chance in 14 years to fly direct to Israel on low-cost charters. Israel banned all charters from the United States between 1963 and the middle of last year because of opposition, later dropped, by El Al. In lifting that ban, Tel Aviv demanded that charter flights from all but three states—California, Washington and Oregon—land at Atarot, a Jordanian airport captured in 1967 and unilaterally declared part of Jerusalem.

Force Restores Calm Strife in Lebanon Area

'A, Lebanon, Aug. an troops of the ping force restored mountain district eruption of Chris- ighting in which re killed and 26

of Brieh, where rings occurred yes- rdoned off by the rieh is near here miles southeast of

is on Christian ra- that there were no gunfire was five-hour tour of n as the Chief. returned to the ere reports from mon, along the rael, of intensified nges between Is- hristian Lebanese Palestinian guer-

for the governor banon said 3 per- d and 12 wounded town of Nabatiyet Christian strong- youn in the latest s.

at Brieh was one the country since minated peace force ns of civil strife in on last November. have been simmer- if since last March, ns killed Kamal ier of Lebanon's during the civil war the Druze Moslem

's murder was fol- wave of revenge

incident at Brieh, a population of and Maronite evidently another the Jumblat assas-

ntist leaders claim- members started the fighting by attacking Christians attending a memorial service in the village church. The Druze leadership, in turn, charged that the Christians set off the incident by opening fire on Druze homes during the service.

A police spokesman said the Christians fired guns in the air during the service, a traditional Lebanese sign of mourning, and this apparently provoked the Druzes.

Most of the Brieh casualties were Christians, many of them women whom, the Christians claimed, were shot to death in the church.

U.S. Equipment Used

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP). —The State Department said today that Israel has been using U.S.-supplied equipment in its artillery shelling of Palestinian positions across the Lebanese border.

Department spokesman John Trattner said use of the equipment does not violate any U.S. law or any agreement with Israel.

"Israel has informed us but did not consult us about its use of U.S.-supplied equipment," Mr. Trattner said, adding he did not know whether the United States had been notified beforehand.

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Pope Names New Primate Of Ireland

Msgr. O'Fiaich, Known For Gaelic Studies

VATICAN CITY, Aug. 22 (Reuters).—Pope Paul today appointed Msgr. Tomas O'Fiaich, 53, president of Saint Patrick's College at Maynooth and a Gaelic scholar, as archbishop of Armagh and Roman Catholic primate of all Ireland.

The new primate is expected to play a key role in attempting to heal the bitterness between Catholics and Protestants in the British-ruled province of Northern Ireland. Armagh is in Northern Ireland.

Msgr. O'Fiaich is an authority on early Irish Christianity and has also published a highly praised biography of Saint Oliver Plunkett, a 17th-century archbishop of Armagh who was executed by the British.

As primate, he is considered the 113th successor of Saint Patrick. The Pope is expected to name him a cardinal at a future consistory. He succeeds the late William Cardinal Conway.

Born in N. Ireland

The new archbishop was born at Crossmaglen in Northern Ireland, the scene of several recent disturbances. He graduated in Celtic studies at Maynooth. The Vatican used Thomas Fee, the anglicized spelling of his name, in announcing his elevation.

After graduating from Dublin University and Louvain University in Belgium, he was appointed professor of modern history at Maynooth in 1953. He became vice-president of the college in 1970 and was later appointed president.



Msgr. Tomas O'Fiaich

Gems Stolen in London

LONDON, Aug. 22 (UPI).—Gunmen escaped with 250,000 pounds ($425,000) worth of diamonds today in a raid on a Hatton Garden jewelry shop, police said.

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Preliminary Conference Opens

Experts Seek Ways to Halt Desert Growth

NAIROBI, Aug. 22 (UPI).—A conference of leading scientists today began to explore methods of halting the encroachment of deserts on millions of acres of the world's arable lands.

"The need for world unity and concerted efforts on an international scale is no longer a moralistic state of mind," Kenya Water Development Minister Julius Kiano said at the opening session.

About 40 scientists began work on an agenda for the main conference that will be held from Aug. 29 until Sept. 9.

More than 1,500 representatives from 100 countries will attend the full session, including delegates from 60 international and United Nations agencies. The delegates will try to develop a global plan to combat the world's "creeping deserts."

More than one-third of the world's surface is desert or semi-desert. According to one estimate, 14 million acres of productive land is being lost annually to desert encroachment. Half the world's nations have part or all of their territory in arid or semi-arid zones and this land currently supports some 600 million people, 14 per cent of the world's population.

Mr. Kiano told the meeting, "From California to the southern belt of the Sahara, from the Indian subcontinent to China and Australia, from Mexico and other parts of South America to most parts of the Middle East, this phenomenon of the encroachment of aridity and drought on arable lands is making itself felt."

He called for funds from rich nations to assist irrigation, reclamation and research projects.

"Poorer nations must be helped to overcome the problem of rapidly increasing population and diminishing land," he said.

Gambia Asks UN For Drought Aid

ROME, Aug. 22 (UPI).—The former British colony of Gambia has declared itself drought-stricken and appealed to the world community for help, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization said today.

The Gambian government said that only one-fifth of the amount of rain that fell up to this date last year had fallen this year.

The FAO sent $752,500 to Gambia earlier this month to cover urgent needs and a joint FAO-World Food Program committee will go to the country to assess the situation.

Bomb Destroys Press Of Corsican Weekly

MARSEILLES, France, Aug. 22 (Reuters).—A bomb blast early today devastated a printing plant at Nice which produces the Corsican autonomist weekly Kyrn.

It was the second attack in three months against the magazine, which was printed on the French Mediterranean island until May, when an explosion and fire destroyed its offices and printing plant in Bastia.

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MUSIC

Opera Singers Go To Summer School

By David Stevens

GRAZ, Austria (IHT).—This provincial capital is the home of an intensely practical and very American summer school of vocal music, now in its ninth year of trying to match U.S. vocal supply with European operatic demand.

This year, 163 students turned up for the seven-week Summer Vocal Institute, the principal activity of the Dallas-based American Institute of Musical Studies. In most cases they are here to learn, as Richard Owens, the founder and director of AIMS, puts it, "what it's going to take to make it."

Bridging the gap between vocal training and a career in singing is what this school is about. There are courses in opera and concert singing, piano and orchestra, but the focus is opera —that is where the jobs are, and the main market for the beginner is in the small and medium-sized West German and Austrian opera theaters.

How the school goes about this, in a close-knit and bustling U.S. campus atmosphere, is the direct result of Owens's experiences as a singer in Europe. Armed with music degrees from Trinity and Yale Universities and inspired by the example of George London—who went to Europe unknown after the war and became a leading baritone of the Vienna State Opera—Owens went to Vienna in 1955 to continue his studies, sang leading baritone parts at the municipal opera in Ulm, West Germany, and returned to the United States before the age of 30.

"I spent my time finding out how little I knew about what I was supposed to be doing," the blunt and burly Texan recalled. "I was 32 or so before I realized what went on in the business. I know now what it would have taken to continue.

"What is going on in the United States has nothing to do with a career. In general, all you get are voice lessons and some coaching. I have tried to put together a program that will close the abyss between the schools and the profession."

The result is a curriculum that ranges from basics such as voice lessons and role-coaching (three each weekly for each singer) to more specialized subjects such as body movement, acting, makeup, languages and vocal master classes, to career nuts and bolts —finding the right vocal category and repertory, how to audition, how to find an agent, what life is like in a European opera house.

Nora Sands Owens, who shared her husband's European musical learning experience and is co-director of AIMS, said that the summer course's typical student is between 25 and 30 years old (although there is one "serious" student of 45), is the winner of vocal competitions, has a certain amount of professional experience, but is not yet making a living from singing.

Stephen Rowland, a 29-year-old New York tenor, who was a baritone until three years ago, has sung at Santa Fe, N.M., and with the Mini Met, but came here on the strength of a U.S. seminar run by Owens and because of friends who got good contracts through Graz. "I don't know any other school that does what they do here," he said, "especially with advice on audition techniques and what to sing."

Jeffrey Wells, a 24-year-old Texas bass who has sung in small roles and the chorus of the Houston Grand Opera, said he felt as if he had progressed "from being in high school to being professional" in his summer here.

Some, like Barbara Daniels, who was in the first AIMS class and now sings principal soprano roles in Kassel, West Germany, return to recharge their batteries

Attracts Agents

AIMS has attracted more and more agents to hear its most promising students, and every year for three or four years has placed six or seven young singers in German-language opera houses. This year, Owens expects that 10 or so will land contracts, but he concedes that the other side of the coin is trying to persuade a certain number of students to drop the idea of singing professionally.

Owens recalled that when he launched AIMS in 1969, he got a building, a travel agent to organize a charter flight to Europe and back, and "went to old friends" to form a faculty. Many of the faculty come from contacts made by the Owenses in their European days or as teachers in the United States. The teaching staff, which numbered 85 this year, is drawn roughly equally from the United States (mainly the voice teachers) and from Europe or Americans with long European experience (mainly coaches and conductors).

Ande Anderson, the head of production at London's Royal Opera, teaches master classes, but Owens himself had to jump into the breach for another set of master classes when George



Susan Heller Anderson

Baritone Sherrill Milnes conducts a master class at American-run summer school for singers in Graz, Austria.

London was stricken by a heart attack. With a mixture of cajolery and amiable bullying, he constantly reminded the singers to think of the words they were singing and fired out bits of generalized advice to the onlookers. (Singers are always in trouble when they start backing up on stage," or "I've never known a singer to die from overworking his stomach and diaphragm, but I've known plenty who overworked their throats.")

Andrew White, a member of the voice faculty, was the teacher of Sherrill Milnes, so the noted baritone took time out from singing Don Giovanni in Salzburg to come and give a day of master classes in which he pumped out a stream of practical advice and encouragement.

Against Vagueness

Henry Butler, actor and stage director, made Owens "feel so good" about singing the minor and thankless part of Monterone in a Texas production of Verdi's "Rigoletto" that he brought him to Graz this year to preach the same gospel. Butler, a merciless foe of what he calls "operatic vagueness," insists that the singers know who they are and what they are doing in their roles, and no stage gesture is allowed to go unexplained. "The voice is not a *musical* instrument until the brain is used," he insisted.

Heinrich Schmidt, the former chief coach at the Vienna State Opera, who worked with Richard Strauss on the first performances of some of his operas, brings his experience to bear in teaching pianists the elusive art of coaching singers in their roles. Victor Callegari, chief makeup man at the Metropolitan Opera, worked with Max Factor experts in creating specialized makeup kits for the school. Classes in German use a textbook created to fill the school's needs, with a stress on a musical and theatrical vocabulary.

One of AIMS's great assets, tangible and intangible, is its physical layout in Graz, where Owens moved the courses in 1971, after two years in Freiburg, West Germany. Teachers and students live and take breakfast in a student dormitory, and work and take lunch at a teachers' college across town. The atmosphere is much like that of a small college campus, and the faculty-student interchange is constant.

On a practical level, the modern building of the teachers' college has 50 acoustically isolated rooms, while Graz has enough pianos to supply the school's needs.

The streetcar trip across town can be a bit of a drag, Butler conceded, "but that way the students know they are in someone else's town, and even the most conservative ones have to meet Austrians sooner or later."

Further cultural interchange comes from the concerts and opera productions (this year, Schubert's "Die Freunde von Salamanka") the school puts on in Graz.

Lee Schaenen, an American conductor with long European experience, summed up the intangibles: "What they don't get at home and what they do learn here is something about the total musical culture of Europe—of how they make music here."

Politics Makes Visit to the Eiffel Tower

By Vivian Lewis

PARIS (NYT).—After gracing the Paris skyline for 86 years, Alexandre Gustave Eiffel's creation is under attack again. No one is proposing to tear down this city's best-known landmark, as Guy de Maupassant and other aesthetes of the 1890s urged. But the business life of the Eiffel Tower has been thrown into question: Should Eiffel's corporate successor be allowed to continue operating the tower concession?

The ostensible issue is a dispute between the city of Paris, which owns the monument, and the operating company—la Société de la Tour Eiffel, a profit-making private corporation—over how to finance a massive overhaul of the tower's elevator system.

But the controversy also threatens the traditional relationship between the company and the city. As a result, the future of the tower as a commercial franchise earning profits without restriction is no longer assured. Instead, there is a possibility that the city itself may run the tower as a public service like the Métro subway system.

More likely is a compromise that would turn the Eiffel Tower into something like a regulated utility, with a ceiling on charges and profits. In France, where most public services are run by the government, such an idea is considered a novelty. But officials of the city and the company are considering it.

It is not until 1980 that the operating company's concession is to be renewed or canceled. But both sides agree that a decision on renewal terms must be reached by next summer because of the pressing need to raise $6.3 million. The money is needed to rebuild the rickety hydraulic elevator that carries tourists up the tower, which was built in 1889.

Conservative

This urgency may affect the company's future in a way not yet known. Paris recently elected a right-wing city council and a mayor, Jacques Chirac, who is the orthodox Gaullists' standard bearer against President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. Despite their conservative bent, however, the city fathers must deliberate the Eiffel Tower's fate amid the turmoil of politics—national legislative elections are scheduled for next spring. Among the campaign issues is the proposal of the Socialist-Communist coalition to nationalize many corporations.

A Paris city official sums up the influence of the election campaign: "While the mayor is ideologically opposed to wholesale nationalization, he has an interest in appearing more pragmatic about his principles than Giscard. The mayor may agree to take over running the Eiffel Tower on the merits of the situation."

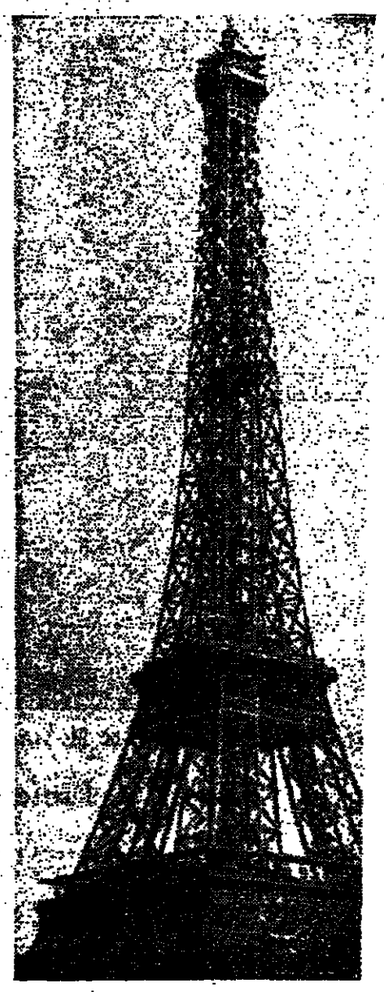
Meanwhile, there are rumors that the tower's old elevator is dangerous. Company and city officials hasten to assure everyone that it is not. "The worst that could happen is that the elevator might break down, which would hurt France's prestige and the tower's receipts," says one city official. But if the elevator did stall, people might have to climb down a perilous winding staircase that has been closed to the public since the 19th century because it is dizzying and can be slippery on a rainy day.

The concern about safety has not affected the tower's receipts. Admissions last month were up 20 per cent, or 50,000 people, from the year-earlier figure. In all of last year 3 million people visited the Eiffel Tower, half of them going to the 964-foot-high summit on the creaky elevator. The present entrance fee is the equivalent of 85 cents (to visit the first floor) or $3 (to go all the way to the top).

After a new elevator is installed, annual attendance could grow even faster. The present hydraulic system cannot be used when the temperature is as low as freezing, so the top of the tower has to be closed from November to March and during some cold mornings.

All this depends on the operating company's being able to raise the money. It is looking for a 25-year loan. To get a loan, the company insists, it must obtain assurance that the concession will be renewed. André Garoux, general manager of the Eiffel Tower, explains: "Otherwise no one will lend to us. Nothing belongs to the company except its concession to operate the tower."

The company also wants the loan to be guaranteed by the city of Paris.



In the negotiations over the future of the Eiffel Tower, city officials have proposed alternatives:

- The city could operate the tower itself (with a "wasteful superfluity of unqualified civil servants," responds Mr. Garoux).
- The city could replace the company with another concessionaire.
- The city could, as the price of a loan guarantee, force the company to grant it financial participation or even control.

But the senior city official in the negotiations concedes that these alternatives are mainly talking points. The ultimate aim of the city is "a more balanced contract with the old concessionaire," he says, and "the new contract must be equally in the interests of the city and the company."

So the company is under pressure to propose a way city to directly receive of box-office receipts. T of "municipalization" is ly being used to make pany more malleable.

Shares of the Socié Tour Eiffel are listed Bourse. Last year the earned $407,000 on rev $5.5 million. Its expens ed $540,000 of taxes pa government.

As the next move in cession negotiations, the will present to the cit in October a proposal of renewal and a loan So far, Mayor Chirac other elected officials it to civil servants to such agreements. But soon have to enter t Tower fray themselves, far from clear which will try to go.

Young Musicians Gather in S. Korea

SEOUL, Aug. 22 (UPI).—The 29th World Congress and 32d General Assembly of the International Federation of Young Musicians opened here today attended by 220 representatives from some 50 nations.

The weeklong events are the first such gatherings to take place in the Far East since the federation was formed in Belgium in 1940. The participants include 120 delegates and 100 members of the federation's World Orchestra.

WAVERLEY ROOT

Misrepresentations of a Splendid Fruit

THE food which has been called "the king of fruits" has probably never been tasted by the great majority of the inhabitants of the temperate zones of the Western world: 75 years ago one could have said by almost nobody who had not lived in the tropics and 250 years ago by almost nobody who had not lived in the tropics of Asia.

Unwilling to believe that a food they did not know could deserve such a title, Westerners have whittled it down to "king of *tropical* fruits." It has also been called "the apple of the tropics," in recognition of its status as the most widely eaten and the most liked food of hot countries. It is, of course, the mango.

"I consider the mango . . . one of the most delectable fruits with which God graced an already bountiful world," Euell Gibbons wrote in "Stalking the Wild Asparagus." "Yet, when I was in the tropics, I saw tourists from temperate regions refuse mangoes because they didn't taste like peaches . . . Such people have my pity, but hardly my respect."

It is disconcerting to find that many Westerners who taste a mango for the first time do not like it. Even the Larousse Gastronomic Encyclopedia notes, cautiously, that it "has a certain pungency which is not pleasing to everybody."

One reason for this reaction is the almost universal tendency to distrust any unfamiliar food and to transform distrust into distaste by a purely psychological process which inhibits the ability even to perceive the intrinsic taste of the food. Another reason is that unless you are rich enough to be able to afford what has remained a luxury food outside of its native tropics, because of its extreme perishability, you will probably be offered an inferior, because cheaper, variety of mango which misrepresents this splendid fruit as everybody in the tropics knows it.

There are only about 30 species of mango, and of these almost none reach the market except the descendants of just one of them, *Mangifera indica*, but its ungrafted less expensively produced fruits are fibrous and thus rather disagreeable to eat, while often, underlying the luscious mango flavor, there is a perceptible, or even assertive, taste of turpentine.

Both of these factors have been eliminated from the better grafted varieties, which thus offer the pure unmeasured magnificence of the mango. A relic of the stringy nature of the unimproved fruit is *the impossibility of separating its flesh from its stone*, which is large, in about the same proportion to the fruit as a whole as the stone of an avocado. This makes it a little difficult to handle.

The mango was cultivated before history began, so its origin is not on record, but it is believed to have first appeared in the region running from eastern India through Burma.

First Reference

The first known reference to the mango from outside its native territory was provided by a Chinese traveler, Hwen Tsang, who mentioned it in the first half of the 7th century. The first Westerner to report it seems to have been Friar Jordanus in 1328, followed by John de Marignolli in 1349. Marco Polo missed it.

In ancient India the mango played an important part in folklore and religion. According to legend, Buddha was presented with a mango grove so that he might rest in its shade (the mango's dense foliage makes it almost as welcome in the sweltering tropics for shade as for its fruit).

The spread of the mango beyond its native territory was slow, for the fruit is extremely perishable and even the seeds lose their vitality quickly. Transplanted in other climates, they often grow without producing profitable yields.

The only area in the United States where mangoes can be grown with any assurance of success is southern Florida; they have often fruited in California, but they are not a dependable crop there, being highly sensitive to even small amounts of frost.

Florida's production is minuscule compared to that of India, the world's most important producer of mangoes, which has 2.2 million acres planted to mango trees, which produce between 5 million and 7.5 million tons yearly, between 75 per cent and 80 per cent of the world total.

It is, of course, in India, where the mango is the most popular of all fruits, that it reaches its apogee. Mangoes there range in size from that of a small plum (a dwarf Malayan variety, the kedondong, is even called a plum —the hog plum, which does not suggest promising quality) weighing about 6 ounces to fruits of 4 or even 5 pounds, but fruits about the size of a large pear weighing up to 1 1/2 pounds are what one usually finds in the markets.

Indian mangoes may be round, oval, pear-shaped, peach-shaped, heart-shaped, kidney-shaped or long and thin. The commonest among their many colors are red, yellow and dull green; the flesh is orange. India has different varieties for specific purposes; thus the small *chausis* is meant to be sucked, for those who prefer the juice to the flesh. In South India heated arguments arise about the relative merits of the Alphonso, which is fat and gold, the Langra, which is thin and green, and the Romani, which looks like a yellow peach with rosy blushes. In the north, Langras from Varanasi are bought by those who want a tart fruit, *dusshris* from Lucknow by those who want a sweet satiny one. Tart or sweet, mangoes contain between 10 and 20 per cent sugar, virtually no starch, 1/2 to 1 per cent of protein and appreciable quantities of vitamins A and C.

The tall (50-to-60-foot) handsome mango tree begins bearing from five to seven years after planting, and continues to set fruit abundantly, with a tendency to give larger yields every second year, until about the age of 40, when its productivity declines. Its grayish wood makes inferior timber and its thick foliage, so welcome to man, is also a favored haven for mosquitoes.

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PARIS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1977

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Sanyo Said to Buy Into Italian Firm

Sanyo, the Japanese electronics firm, has reportedly purchased a 33-per-cent interest in Emerson SpA, a leading Italian maker of television sets. The deal was reportedly carried out between Sanyo and Guido and Mydia Borghi, the heirs of late Italian industrialist Giovanni Borghi, founder of Emerson and of the Ignis home appliance group. Sanyo reportedly would get its 33-per-cent interest by fully subscribing to a capital increase of 1.25 billion lire (about $14 million), raising the registered capital of the Italian firm to 3.75 billion lire.

Jacques Borel to Trim Activities

Jacques Borel International, the French hotel and restaurant chain, is about to trim some of its activities in an effort to wipe off the losses incurred last year and in the first half of this year. Sources close to the company estimate the chain's losses over the first six months of this year at close to 70 million French francs (about $14.2 million), compared with a consolidated loss of 53.7 million francs last year. The sources say Borel officials do not expect the group to be back in balance before the end of next year. They say Borel intends to wind down all its operations in Belgium apart from its two hotels at Brussels airport and Knokke-le-Zoute, drop all projects for setting up new hotels in France and in Egypt and reduce the size of its Paris headquarters. The group will only provide its know-how for projected hotels in Iran and Egypt.

G&W Gets Madison Sq. Garden

Gulf & Western Industries has completed its eight-year campaign to absorb Madison Square Garden Corp. and its sports holdings. The 32-to-1 margin in the vote for merger was a foregone conclusion because G&W owned 81 per cent of Madison Square Garden. The corporation thus became a wholly-owned G&W subsidiary and the Garden holdings—which include the Garden itself and the adjacent 29-story office tower, Roosevelt Raceway, the Knickerbockers basketball and Rangers hockey teams, the international Holiday on Ice troupes, Arlington and Washington parks and the O'Hare Hilton hotel in Chicago, and real estate in Long Island, Manhattan and Chicago—were dispersed in the vast G&W empire. As nearly as can be determined, G&W spent about $55 million to acquire the Garden stock and also assumed the corporation's $130 million in long-term debt. The conglomerate began its acquisition of the corporation in 1969 and began buying stock in earnest in 1973 with the first in a flurry of tender offers. Garden stock traded as high as $70 a share in the 1967 bull market and fell as low as $3.25 in 1974. G&W's last tender offer was at $10 a share and that is the price the few remaining stockholders will receive following the complete takeover, as Madison Square Garden and its holdings become a small part of the conglomerate. The Garden's estimated revenues of $180 million for the fiscal year ended May 31 constitute 5.3 per cent of G&W's last yearly revenue of $3.4 billion and the Garden's profit of $4.2 million was 2.2 per cent of G&W's $190 million.

Japanese Program Is Delayed

Bonn Aides Meet as Speculation Mounts

BONN, Aug. 22 (AP-DJ).—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt met today with his ministers of finance, labor and housing in what Bonn observers see as another step in government deliberations about a tax cut to stimulate the economy.

An official statement said the meeting was concerned with departmental questions.

Mr. Schmidt's meeting at his vacation home near Kiel with Labor Minister Herbert Ehrenberg, Finance Minister Hans Apel and Housing Minister Karl Ravens follows a Hamburg meeting earlier this month of ministers responsible for economic policy.

The meeting and the announcement that economic stimulation would be the focus of the cabinet meeting Aug. 31 has touched off a lively public discussion that continued unabated over the weekend.

Detlev Rohwedder, state secretary in the Economics Ministry, said the government must make a clear statement soon regarding its measures, because further speculation would be a poison for the economy. The other state secretary in the Economics Ministry, Otto Schlecht, made a similar statement.

Meanwhile, Helmut Geiger, president of the savings bank association, was quoted by the newspaper Welt am Sonntag as opposing any cut by the Bundesbank in the discount rate. A cut in the central bank rate to 3 from 3.5 per cent is widely expected to accompany government fiscal measures.

Mr. Geiger said, however, that interest rates are already low enough to invite investment. A discount rate cut, he said, would necessitate a cut in passbox savings rates to 2.5 from 3 per cent currently. Such a move would find little understanding among the public, he said.

In a radio interview this morning, Ludwig Poullain, management board chairman of Westdeutsche Landesbank, said a tax cut would have only a short-term economic benefit. What is needed, he said, is not an economic stimulus program, but a correction of past mistakes in wage settlements.

Japan's Reflation Delayed

TOKYO, Aug. 22 (Reuters).—Vice-Minister of International Trade and Industry Toshinobu Wada said today that adoption of a reflationary package by the Japanese government will be deferred until next week.

Government agencies would like to coordinate their views after seeing the gross national product estimate for April-June due this week, he told a press conference.

The package will probably include an additional fiscal loan and investment program, a supplementary national budget, and lower interest rates, he said.

Meanwhile, Finance Ministry officials said today Japan's current account payments surplus for calendar 1977 will probably exceed the $7 billion forecast by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and will far surpass the $3.68 billion of 1976.

The seasonally-adjusted current account surplus for the first seven months of 1977 totaled $6.29 billion, an annual rate of about $10 billion, and the seasonally adjusted visible trade surplus for the seven months totaled $10.33 billion, an annual rate of $17.71 billion.

A new reflationary package which the government is expected to adopt shortly cannot be expected to increase imports rapidly and it is difficult to curb exports effectively, the officials said.

U.S. Firm in U.K. Asked to Explain 20% Wage Grant

LONDON, Aug. 22 (AP-DJ).—British representatives of Nabisco Inc. have been summoned by the Department of Employment to explain the company's apparent readiness to grant pay increases of 20 per cent in contravention of Britain's anti-inflation pay guidelines.

An official of the U.K. subsidiary of Nabisco confirmed today that a meeting was scheduled for Wednesday but declined to elaborate.

It is understood, however, that the company had granted the wage increases for up to 700 employees.

The government, preparing for a wider assault on its pay restraint policies of the past two years, revealed that it is "blacklisting" three small medical equipment companies for breaking the pay code. The companies will not be given government business for the duration of the blacklist.

Talks have also been held with another U.S.-owned company, H.J. Heinz, after it granted about 3,000 workers pay increases of 17 to 20 per cent. A government official said Heinz was asked to "reconsider" the award.

The Heinz settlement came after workers had earlier decided to forego smaller pay awards for larger boosts Aug. 1, after the government's formal wage ceilings were lifted. The government says it opposes such arrangements.

Goods Orders Drop by 4.4% In U.S. in July

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP-DJ).—New orders for durable goods declined 4.4 per cent, or $3.6 billion, in July from June, the Commerce Department said today.

Most of the decline occurred in the transportation industry. Excluding that, the decline amounted to about $200 million, or 0.4 per cent.

Total new orders for durable goods in July were a seasonally adjusted $55.96 billion compared with $58.56 billion in June.

New orders for transportation equipment plummeted 16.4 per cent, or $2.41 billion, to $12.32 billion on a seasonally adjusted basis in July.

New orders for non-defense capital goods fell 3.7 per cent, or $1.36 billion, to $14.35 billion.

'Problem' Banks Decline in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (Reuters).—The Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. has reported that the number of banks on its problem list fell by 11 over the first half of the year.

The agency said 368 banks were on the list as of June 30, up from 367 a year earlier but off from 379 at the end of last year.

During the first half, 91 banks were added to the list and 102 were removed, three of those due to failure.

The agency noted the current problem list is significantly less than the peak of 385 reached in November, 1976.

Ranked by size, the list contained eight banks with deposits of $1 billion or more, seven with deposits of from $500 million to $1 billion, 27 with deposits of between $100 million and $500 million, 34 between $50 million and $100 million and 292 with deposits of less than $50 million.

The FDIC said the number of banks on the list represents 2.5 per cent of all insured banks.

Most Comprehensive

The FDIC list, because it includes all federally insured banks, is the most comprehensive of the problem or watch lists of the three federal regulatory agencies.

Breaking the list down by the severity of the problems, the agency listed 15 banks in the "serious problem—potential payoff" category—six fewer than at the beginning of the year.

Twelve of the banks with the most serious problems were banks with deposits of less than $25 million, while the remainder had deposits of $25 million to $50 million.

There were 101 banks in the "serious problem" category, including one with deposits of $1 billion or more.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Geo. Hormel

Third Quarter	1977	1976
Revenue	274.00	263.20
Profits	4.50	2.30
Per Share	0.93	0.47
Nine Months		
Revenue	815.70	792.90
Profits	17.90	7.93
Per Share	3.73	1.66

Quaker Oats

Fourth Quarter	1977	1976
Revenue	376.60	336.30
Profits	10.60	10.30
Per Share	0.45	0.43
Year		
Revenue	1,551.30	1,473.10
Profits	67.60	53.10
Per Share	3.01	2.31

SCM Corp.

Fourth Quarter	1977	1976
Revenue	365.00	355.90
Profits	11.40	10.10
Per Share dil.	1.11	1.09
Year		
Revenue	1,377.60	1,331.90
Profits	37.40	30.40
Per Share dil.	3.70	3.04

U.S. Delays Agreement On Ailing Oil Company

By Winston Williams

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (NYT).—Beleaguered Commonwealth Oil Refining reports that the antitrust division of the Justice Department has asked it to delay for 30 days the effective date of an investment agreement with Ashland Oil.

Saying that it needed more time to make a thorough examination of the proposed investment by Ashland, the department asked the oil companies and other parties to push back a Sept. 1 deadline on Ashland's option to buy $50 million of cumulative preferred stock.

The planned investment is a key ingredient in attempts to bolster financially ailing Commonwealth.

Both companies said they were considering the government request. An Ashland spokesman noted that in any case his company had not yet made up its mind on whether to exercise the option.

The delay, however, could prove to be crucial for Commonwealth, which owns an offshore oil refinery and a petrochemical complex in Puerto Rico. The company has been scrambling to shore up its working capital as operating losses have continued to mount.

In the first six months of 1977, Commonwealth reported a loss of $8.6 million, following a loss of $32 million in 1976 and $24.2 million in 1975.

Location Blamed

Commonwealth's management has blamed its troubles mainly on the Puerto Rican location, which was supposed to be a great advantage when the company located there in 1953.

Gary Davis, president of the company, told stockholders at the annual meeting last week that the cost of transporting oil in U.S.-flag ships, as required by law, as well as a $2-a-barrel fee that the island government imposes on imported crude oil and naphtha have had a depressing effect on earnings.

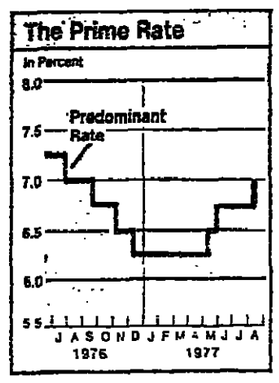
In addition the slump in demand for some petrochemicals has hurt. Commonwealth is also caught in the squeeze of depending on high-cost crude as raw material for products it sells under fixed-price long-term contracts. Adding to its troubles, notes totaling $140 million started to mature on June 1.

Commonwealth's internal problems eventually created discord with its suppliers, bankers and joint venture partners. Gulf Oil filed a $9-million suit in April contending that Commonwealth payments to it on 700,000 barrels of crude were in arrears. As a consequence of that suit Citibank froze Commonwealth's accounts.

PPG Suit

In another dispute, Commonwealth has filed a $400-million suit against PPG Industries, its partner in one of its petrochemical ventures in Puerto Rico, charging that PPG had blocked it from reassigning certain rights to a third party.

The agreement with Ashland was expected to provide a solution to many Commonwealth financial problems. In addition to injecting $50 million of new capital into the company, the May 10 accord would have provided for $45 million in new lines of credit and the deferment of interest and principal payment on bank loans totaling $200 million.



Prime Rate Rise Spreads

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (AP-DJ).—A 7-per-cent prime rate spread quickly through the banking system today, and at least one specialist predicts a boost to 7 1/4 per cent before next month.

The prime rate, the fee banks charge on loans to their best corporate customers, serves as the base from which other bank lending rates are scaled.

The rise to 7 from 6 3/4 per cent was touched off by Citibank Friday, reflecting generally rising interest rates in the money market. Today, Bank of America, Chase Manhattan, Morgan Guaranty Trust, Manufacturers Hanover, Chemical, Irving Trust and First National Bank of Chicago led the rush to make the increase industry-wide.

"Banks have been feeling the squeeze between what they pay for money and their returns on loans," said Joseph Bench, economist for First Pennsylvania Corp.

He forecasts an additional quarter-point rise in the prime rate within three weeks as key money-market rates continue to rise.

Late Buying Reverses Dip On Wall St.

Prime Rate Increase Causes Early Downturn

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (IHT).—Bargain-hunting in big-name issues reversed a morning decline on the New York Stock Exchange, leaving prices slightly higher in light trading.

Analysts blamed early selling on a wave of prime rate increases, touched off on Friday by Citibank.

The new prime rate reflects generally rising money-market rates and coincides with gradual monetary tightening by the Federal Reserve Board in an effort to bring money-supply growth in line with its goals.

The Dow Jones industrial average was ahead 3.31 points to 867.29. It was off about 4 points in early trading, and up 3.03 at 3 p.m.

Advancing issues led declines by 705 to about 660.

Volume totaled 17.87 million shares, down from 20.8 million shares Friday.

Among the gainers, IBM rose 1 7/8 to 271, Burroughs 1 1/8 to 72 7/8, Hewlett-Packard 1 to 81, Xerox 3/4 to 55 1/8, International Paper 1 1/2 to 47 3/8, Du Pont 1 to 115, Disney 3/4 to 41 1/8 and McDonald's 1 1/4 to 50.

Blue chip steels were higher, with U.S. Steel rising 3/4 to 32 and Bethlehem Steel 3/8 to 20 7/8.

Digital Equipment, whose sinking fund debentures were upgraded by Moody's, was up 1/4 at 50 1/2. The company also plans to market a $250 million bond issue.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange closed higher in light trading.

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UBAF ARAB AMERICAN BANK
WORLD BANKING CORPORATION

Agent

UNION DE BANQUES ARABES ET FRANCAISES – U.B.A.F.

August, 1977

fshoot's Share Price gs Earnings Improve

... 22 (AP-DJ).—... Resources Ltd., ...nglish company ...he 1970 collapse ... spun off as a ...on to share- ... of Funds Ltd., ...tural Resources ...two IOS mutual ... a comeback ou ...over-the-counter ...several difficult

...ial assets are an ...tial oil fields in ...rctic, producing ...in the United ...nesia and a 47- ...t in Investment ...rnational (IPI). ...tual fund now in

...s, which traded ...ts a share bid in ...uoted at around ...id. $2.60 offered ...s in Lausanne, ...C marketmaker.

...al's share-price ...sharp turnaround ... reported a net ...year ended last ...7 million, or 3

...es Drop

...N. Aug. 22 (AP- ...h wholesale price ...er cent in July ...als 100), the gov- ...au of Statistics ...bureau said the ...er cent compared

cents a share, compared with a profit of $340,000, or 1 cent a share, in 1975. In 1972, it appeared that the company might be forced out of business when it reported a loss of $6.7 million.

According to one specialist in Global's stock, part of the recent rise in its share price is on the speculation that liquidation of IPI will bring a sizable return for Global.

Under a recent settlement among liquidators of various IOS offshoots, IPI will be entitled to 89 per cent of the assets of Property Resources Ltd., which is also in liquidation and which had net assets in cash or the equivalent of about $90 million at the end of December. Since Global owns 47 per cent of IPI, its entitlement in the liquidation of PRL will come to about $36.6 million on a pro rata basis.

Despite the potential payout from IPI, Global carried IPI on its books at the end of December at only $14.2 million, indicating that it may have to write up the value of its IPI assets.

While there were about 21 million Global shares outstanding at the end of December, about 9.45 million of the shares have never been claimed by Fund of Funds investors and are being held on their behalf by the Fund of Funds liquidator in Canada.

At the OTC market price of $2.40 bid, these unclaimed Global shares have a market value of about $22.7 million.

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) August 22

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
39⅝	27¼	ACF 2	10	6	34¼	34½	34½	—
23¼	18¾	AMF 1.24	9	94	19⅝	d18⅞	19⅛	— ⅛
15¾	10⅞	APL Co 1	6	65	14½	14	14⅛	— ⅛
50¾	36½	ARASv 1.32	10	79	40	40	40	—
22½	17½	ASA .80		100	19⅜	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
12⅝	9¼	ATOinc .40	6	25	10	9⅞	9⅞	—
47⅞	38⅞	AbbtLb 1.20	14	116	49	48	49	+ ½
12½	9½	AcmeC .50	19	2	12	12	12	— ⅛
3⅞	2¾	AdmDg .04	5	16	3	3	3	— ⅛
13¼	11⅞	AdmEx 1.18e		53	12½	12	12½	
5	3⅞	AdmMl .15e		3	4	4	4	
15½	9⅛	Address	22	222	13½	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
39⅞	28½	AetnaLf 1.60	6	290	36⅜	35⅞	36	— ⅛
56¾	44½	AetnaLf pf 2		5	55	55	55	
16	10½	Aguirre		5	15⅜	15½	15½	— ⅛
20	15⅛	Ahmans .80	5	92	19⅝	18⅝	19⅛	+ ⅛
3⅞	2¼	Aileen	60	10	3	3	3	— ⅛
35⅜	21	AirPrd .20b	19	58	23⅛	22⅝	23	— ⅛
15½	11½	AirbFrt .70	11	50	15	15	15	+ ⅛
33½	25¾	Airco 1.35	6	69	28⅞	28⅜	28¾	— ⅛
19½	15½	Arzona 1.20	45	21	15⅞	d15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
18⅞	14⅜	AlaGas 1.40	6	3	17½	17⅛	17⅜	— ⅛
110½	112	AlaP pf 11		z150	116	115	115	— 1
96	89½	AlaP pf 9.16		z600	93½	94⅞	94⅞	
22	15	Alaskin .66	9	90	17⅛	16⅞	17	— ⅛
8¼	6	Alberto .36	13	7	6½	6⅛	6¼	
25¼	19⅝	Albertsn .60	10	7	25	24⅞	24⅞	
29½	22⅛	AlcanAl 1.40	9	200	26	25⅞	26	+ ⅛
23⅞	12⅞	AlcoStd .96	5	x13	21½	21½	21½	
23⅛	16⅛	AlconLb .32	14	13	20½	20½	20⅜	+ ⅛
8⅛	5¾	Alexdr .50e	7	94	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
15⅞	11⅞	AllgCo .60a	7	31	14⅞	14¼	14½	— ⅛
25⅛	18⅝	AllgLd 1.28	10	19	20⅛	20	20	
43⅛	37½	AllgLd pf 3		5	37½	37½	37½	
22½	19⅞	AllgPw 1.63	9	57	21½	21¼	21¼	
16	12¼	AllenGp .70	7	13	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
25	20	Allergan .40	11	46	u25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
51⅝	38¾	AlldCh 1.80	9	1194	45	44	44⅛	— ⅛
14½	12¼	AlldMnt .72	7	15	12¼	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
12½	10	AlldPd .60e		10	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
24⅝	19½	AlldStr 1.10	7	40	22⅝	22½	22½	+ ⅛
4½	3¼	AlldSup		51	3½	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
33¾	23½	AllisCh 1.10	5	135	28	27½	27⅝	
16	13¾	AlphPrt .72	4	9	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
50⅛	44½	Alcoa 1.80	9	287	46⅞	45⅞	46¼	
26¾	24½	AmlSug 3	8	8	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
57¾	36½	Amax 1.75	17	108	40⅞	40½	40⅞	+ ⅛
141	97	Amax pf5.25		39	99	98¼	99	— ⅛
59¼	47¾	Amax pf 3		32	45½	45½	45½	
30⅝	21⅞	AMBAC 1.30	8	35	28¾	28⅛	28¾	
17½	10½	Amcord .80	8	45	13½	13⅜	13⅜	
24⅞	17½	Amrce 1.20	6	25	20	20	20	— ⅛
41¼	33¾	Amrc pf 2.60		2	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	— ¼
37¾	29½	AHess .80b	6	348	32¼	32	32⅛	
82	66½	AHes pf 3.50		21	72½	72	72	— 1
24	18½	AAirFilt .56	9	11	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	9	AmAir	4	178	9¾	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
5	2¾	AmAir wt		71	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
22¾	21	AAir pf 2.18		26	22½	22⅛	22½	+ ⅛
15½	10⅝	AmBaker 1	6	33	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
48⅞	43	ABrnds 2.84	8	46	45¾	45	45½	
26	23½	ABrd pf 1.70		2	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	— ⅛
47⅞	37	ABdcst 1	8	445	41½	40⅞	41⅛	
14⅛	10⅞	ABldM .50	7	12	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
41¾	37⅝	AmCan 2.50	7	67	38½	38	38⅛	+ ⅛
2¾	1¾	ACentry		28	2⅛	2¼	2¼	
19½	16	ACredt 1.1a	5	7	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
29¾	25⅛	ACyan 1.50	9	x187	25⅞	25½	25⅞	+ ⅛
13¾	7⅝	AmDistl		4	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
27⅛	22¾	ADstTel .96	10	53	25½	25⅜	25½	
8½	6⅞	ADualVt		62	8	7⅞	7⅞	
25¾	22	AEIPw 2.06	9	478	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
41⅝	35	AmExp 1.20	13	311	41½	40⅞	41⅛	
15¼	12⅞	AFamily .40	6	39	14⅛	14	14	
4	2¾	AmFnSys	5	33	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
14½	10¼	AFnSy pf		z350	14	13½	13½	— ½
25⅝	23½	AGlBd 1.9ee		24	25⅛	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
19	16½	AGnCv 1.32		14	18	17¾	18	
21⅛	17¾	AGenIns .68	5	83	19¾	19½	19¾	
30	25¾	AGIn pf 1.80		29	27½	27¼	27½	
22½	17⅞	AGIn pf .90		1	19⅜	19½	19½	— ⅛
10⅛	9¼	AHeritLf .36	7	1	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
26⅝	17	AmHoist 1	5	39	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
32½	24⅞	AHome 1.20	16	1150	29½	29	29½	+ ⅛
31	22	AmHosp .56	14	x84	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+ ⅛
5⅞	4⅛	AmInvst .24	8	218	5	4⅞	5	— ⅛
16	10⅞	AMI .24a	8	116	15⅛	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅛
11⅛	8	AMedco .15	5	92	10½	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
5⅛	3¾	AmMotrs		6	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
47⅝	40	ANatR 2.80	7	44	42⅝	42¼	42⅝	— ⅛
16⅞	10¾	AShip .60	6	12	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
36⅝	25¾	AStand 1.70	8	386	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ⅜
96¾	73¾	A Std pf 4.75		1	95	95	95	
11	6¾	ASterll .30	14	x37	8⅝	8¼	8¼	
36⅝	29¾	AmStrs 2.10	7	7	34	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
63½	61⅞	ATT 4.20	10	827	63⅛	62⅞	63	+ ⅛
68⅝	65⅛	ATT pf 4		34	66	65¾	66	
51¾	48½	ATT pf 3.64		13	50⅝	50½	50⅝	— ⅛
13⅞	11⅞	AWatWk .76	5	9	13¼	13⅛	13¼	
19¼	17½	AWat pf 1.43		z1090	19¼	19⅛	19¼	+ ⅛
19⅝	15	Ameron 1	7	3	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
13½	9⅜	AmesD .40	4	12	11	10⅞	10⅞	
35	27	Ametek 1.40	10	50	30¾	29⅞	30⅛	+ 1¼
11½	14⅝	Amfac 1	11	7	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
18⅝	11⅞	AMIC .10	5	9	13⅞	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
30⅞	24½	AMPInc .48	16	227	29	28⅜	28⅜	
13½	10⅝	Ampco .60	8	11	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
11½	7⅞	Ampex		11	120	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
2⅝	1½	AmreoCp		9	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
26¾	19⅛	Amstar 1.35	7	42	21¾	21½	21½	
8⅛	7⅞	Amst pf .56		1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
59⅝	44	Amsted 2.20	9	90	57⅛	55⅝	56	— 1⅛
9⅜	5⅞	Amtel .44	9	23	8½	8⅛	8½	
33⅝	26½	AnchrH 1.50	7	16	27½	27⅛	27½	+ ⅛
26⅛	20⅛	AndClay 1	7	70	20⅞	20⅛	20⅞	— ⅛
7⅛	6	Angelica .24	7	9	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	6½	Anixter .24	8	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
9⅛	7½	AngulCo .531		v12	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
29¼	16¼	Apache .70	13	80	22⅞	22	22⅞	+ ⅛
49⅛	32¾	ApcoOil	11	64	49¾	49⅛	49½	+ ⅛
2⅛	1½	ApocoCo		46	1¾	1½	1½	
18¼	10⅛	ApldDig	16	392	18	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
40½	23⅛	ApldDig pf 1		42	u40⅞	39⅞	40⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅞	ApplMtg	50	12	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
17½	13⅛	ArcataN .68	6	93	13⅝	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
21⅞	15¼	ArchrD .20b	10	477	20¼	19¼	20	— 1
5⅞	3½	ArcticEnt	9	170	4⅞	4½	4⅞	— ⅛
3⅞	2⅜	Aristar		10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
21¼	18⅛	ArizPSv 1.48	7	126	20½	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
120	114	AriPpf 10.70		z110	117	116½	116½	— ½
35½	28⅞	ArkLGs 1.80	9	17	32⅛	32	32	
4⅞	2⅛	ArlenRlty		24	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
8¼	4¾	Armada	6	6	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
32⅞	22⅞	Armco 1.80	3	199	23¼	23	23⅛	
30¼	27	Arm pf 2.10		x136	27¼	27	27¼	— ⅛
56½	57½	Armr pf 4.75		z30	55½	55½	55½	+ ⅛
27½	18½	ArmstCk 1	10	151	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
34¾	21	ArmRu 1.20	4	16	29½	29¼	29½	— ⅛
22¼	17¼	AroCorp 1b	7	5	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
19¼	14⅝	Arvin .80	3	19	15½	15⅛	15⅛	
31⅞	26	Arvinin pf 2		2	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
23½	15¾	Asarco .80	8	476	15⅞	d15	15¾	
37⅞	27⅞	AshlOil 1.90	6	116	31⅝	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅛
33⅝	24	AsdDG 1.50	9	14	27½	27	27½	— ⅛
16⅛	13	Athlone .80	6	28	14½	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
24⅞	21⅞	AtCyEl 1.62	10	51	23⅞	23⅜	23⅝	+ ⅛
61⅞	50	AtlRich 2	10	823	55⅝	53½	55¼	+ 1½
207	171½	AtlRc pf 3		1	181½	181½	181½	+ 1½
53¼	49	AtlRc pf 3.75		z100	51	51	51	— 1
74¾	63½	AtlRc pf 2.80		60	67	64½	66⅞	+ 1⅝
29½	19⅛	AtlasCp		17	21⅛	20¾	21⅛	+ ⅛
30½	21½	AutoDta .40	19	445	29½	28½	29⅛	— ⅛
10¾	7⅞	Autmtn .40	6	17	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
18⅞	13	AvcoCp	3	40	15⅝	15⅜	15½	
1½	5-16	AvcoCp wt		39	13-32	⅜	⅜	
49⅛	41⅞	Avco pf 3.20		2	44½	44⅛	44¼	
54⅝	49⅝	Avco pf 4.20		6	50⅛	50¼	50½	— ⅛
20⅜	16	Avnet .70	6	117	18¼	17⅞	18	— ⅛
52⅛	43½	Avon 2.20	16	346	48⅛	47¼	48⅛	+ ⅛

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1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
2¾	1⅛	BTMtg		10	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
9⅜	6½	Bache .40	10	15	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
13½	9⅝	Bakerin .36	7	23	10½	10½	10½	
55½	42½	BakrIntl .64	12	31	48⅛	47¾	47¾	— ⅛
21⅞	16½	BallCo 1	7	7	19¾	19¼	19½	— ⅛
29⅝	17⅝	BallyMf	17	x242	21⅝	20⅞	21½	+ ⅛
28¼	24½	BallGE 2.16	10	54	27⅛	27	27⅛	— ⅛
26	15⅛	BanCal .60	14	8	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
18⅛	12⅝	Bandag .40	11	64	15⅛	14¾	15⅛	+ ⅛
22	11⅞	BangPnt	6	137	21½	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
38	29⅝	BanP pf 2		11	36⅝	36½	36⅝	
38	32	BnkNY 2.32	6	18	32¼	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
15½	13¼	BkofVa .86	12	17	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
30⅛	22⅞	BankAm .94	10	429	24⅞	23⅞	24⅛	— ⅛
42	35½	BankTr 3	8	44	38⅛	37⅝	37⅞	— ⅛
29⅞	27⅝	BnkT pf 2.50		3	28¾	28¾	28¾	
38¾	31¾	Barber 1.60	12	5	33¾	33⅝	33⅝	
14⅛	10½	BardCR .28	10	27	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
19⅞	16¼	BarnsGo .90	7	5	18⅝	18½	18½	
19⅝	14⅞	BasicInc 1	6	2	16	16	16	
42	26⅛	BatesMf .80	37	29	35⅛	34⅜	34⅞	+ ⅛
39½	28¼	BauschL 1	9	39	35⅛	35	35⅛	+ ⅛
40⅞	28¼	BaxtTrv .30	17	343	35⅛	34⅞	35⅛	+ ⅛
3¼	1⅝	BayColP		63	2½	2⅛	2½	
24⅝	21	BaySfG 1.96	6	5	22¼	22¼	22¼	
6	4⅜	BeykCig .24	21	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
32⅞	25⅞	Bearing .60	11	23	31¼	31½	31¼	
28⅞	23½	BeatFds .96	11	308	25⅛	25	25	
31	22⅝	Beckmn .32	16	46	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	
34⅞	25⅞	BectnD .60	12	190	28½	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
29	19⅝	BeechA 1	9	167	27⅝	26⅞	27⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	Beker		17	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
34⅛	23½	BelcoP 1	6	57	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
26½	20⅞	Belden 1.32	7	3	21¼	21	21	— ⅛
8½	6½	BeldnH .36n	9	1	7	7	7	
23	17¾	BellHow .84	22	45	20½	20¼	20½	
6¼	4½	Bellind .03a	5	9	4¾	4¾	4¾	
53⅛	45¼	BellCd 4.08	9	3	49⅞	49⅝	49⅞	+ ⅛
25½	19¼	Bemis 1.20	6	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	
47	34	Bendix 2	7	57	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
27	21½	BenfCo 1.60	6	284	21½	d21	21⅛	— ⅛
60⅝	27½	Benef pf 4.30		13	51	50¾	51	— ⅛
30	27½	Benef pf 2.50		z20	30	30	30	+ ⅛
3⅝	1½	BengtB .03e	13	54	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	— ⅛
6¼	4	BerkeyP	13	110	4⅜	4	4	— ⅛
25½	17½	BestPd	9	86	25⅞	25	25⅛	— ⅛
40⅛	20½	BethStl 1	10	1804	20¾	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅛
24⅞	27⅝	BigThr .40b	14	71	30⅞	30½	30⅞	+ ⅛
20⅝	12½	BlackDr .48	14	2177	16¼	16	16	— ⅛
19¾	11½	BlairJn 1	6	98	u19½	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅛
21¼	16	BlissL 1.08b	7	9	16	d15¾	16	
23⅞	19	BlockH 1.25	10	119	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ⅛
31⅞	23½	BlueB 1.20	4	179	24¼	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	4½	Bluebrd .20	6	27	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	3	BobbieBr		56	5⅛	5	5⅛	
59⅛	37½	Boeing 2	8	205	57⅜	56⅞	57⅜	+ 1¼
29¾	28½	Boeing wi		9	28¾	28⅞	28⅝	+ ⅛
33¼	25	BoiseC 1.10	7	349	25⅞	d25¼	25⅝	— ⅛
28	19½	BkrMnfn 1.20	12	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
36⅞	31½	Borden 1.56	9	130	34¼	33½	33⅞	— ⅛
33⅛	25¼	BorgW 1.60	6	63	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
5	3¼	Bormans	5	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
58⅞	25½	BosEd 2.44	11	57	26⅝	26¼	26⅛	— ¼
102½	92	BosE pf 8.88		z60	98½	98½	98½	+ 1½
13½	12	Bo E pr 1.17		22	12⅝	12½	12½	
16¾	14⅞	BosE pr 1.46		29	15⅞	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
11⅛	8½	Braniff .30	6	142	9½	9¼	9½	
41⅝	29½	BraunC .50	7	12	31⅞	31½	31⅞	— ⅛
33½	25	BrigSt .92a	11	x37	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
44	37⅞	BristM pf 2		6	40½	40	40½	
16⅞	13⅞	BritPet .33e	14	823	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
22⅞	19½	SkyUG 1.38	7	22	21	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
28⅛	26	BkUG pf2.47		1	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
10⅞	8¾	BwnSho .32	10	x28	10½	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
10½	8½	Brown .30	10	7	8¾	8¾	8¾	
23⅛	19⅛	BwnGp 1.40	7	14	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
11	7½	BwnFer .40	10	139	10	9⅞	10	— ⅛
17¾	13⅛	Brnswk .68	7	151	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
27¼	18½	BrushW 1	6	35	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
27⅞	18½	BucyEr .64	9	151	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
23	18⅛	BuddCo 1.60	4	124	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	— ⅛
6⅞	5⅝	BudCa pf .60		2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
41¼	25⅝	BuffFc 1.49a	3	2	38½	38½	38½	+ ⅛
13	11¼	BundyCp .85	6	2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
23⅞	20½	BunkHII 1.85		x21	22⅜	21⅞	22⅜	+ ⅛
12¼	5	BunkRa	8	91	11½	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
20⅝	15¾	BnkR pf 1.50		2	19⅜	19⅝	19⅝	
30	22⅛	Burllnd 1.40	7	167	24½	24⅛	24½	— ⅛
50	41¾	BurlNo 1.60	6	141	43⅞	43¼	43⅞	
8	7⅛	BrlNo pf .55		19	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
51⅛	43⅝	BrlNo pf2.85		8	48¼	d48½	48½	
20½	16⅞	Burndy .66	11	5	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
91¾	54½	Burrghs .80	15	526	72⅞	72	72⅞	+ 1⅛
22⅝	16⅞	Buttes .08e	6	51	16⅞	d16⅝	16⅞	— ⅛

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1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
62¾	55	CBS 2	9	x147	56	55⅞	56	+ ⅛
9½	3⅞	CCI Corp	11	289	8¼	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
40⅛	34	CITFn 2.40	9	51	34½	34⅛	34⅛	
15-16	½	CLAsst		12	9-16	9-16	9-16	
7¾	6⅝	CLAs pf .12k		1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
5⅞	4⅛	CLCAm .24	6	12	4⅛	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
12⅝	9⅝	CMI Inv	6	38	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
9¼	6½	CNA Finl	7	39	7⅝	7⅛	7¼	
15	13¼	CNA pf 1.10		13	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
13¼	12	CNAI 1.08a		8	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
54⅞	44½	CPC 2.50	10	1,0	52⅝	52½	52⅝	— ⅛
21½	17¾	CTS .70	7	25	17¾	17⅝	17¾	+ ⅛
49⅞	40⅛	CabolC 1.60	5	6	42¾	42⅝	42¾	
5⅜	3¼	Cadence	5	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9⅛	4	Caesars		63	8⅛	7⅞	8	
20½	18	CalPUt 1.64	10	6	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ¼
18	12⅝	Callhn .35b	18	36	15⅞	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅝	CamerB	3	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
36⅝	23	CmpRL .60a	24	19	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
39⅝	36⅝	CamSp 1.48	12	72	37⅛	37⅝	37⅝	
18½	15⅝	CdnPac .93e	3	66	17¼	17⅛	17¼	— ⅛
9⅝	8	CanalR .64	18	1	9	9	9	
57	44½	CapCitis .20	9	10	47½	47¼	47½	— ¼
25	19⅛	CapHold .60	11	59	23⅛	23½	23⅛	— ⅛
1½	13-16	CapitMtg		11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
40⅝	32	Carbor 1.24	8	93	35⅝	35½	35⅝	— ⅛
3¼	2⅜	CarlingO	22	11	s2⅝	2½	2⅝	
25	15⅞	Carlisle 1	7	7	23⅝	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
70½	60½	CaroCO 5		z70	65	64½	65	+ 1
6½	5⅝	CaroFrg .28	8	14	6	6	6	
25⅝	21½	CaroPw 1.72	8	248	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
31	29	CarP pf 2.67		3	30⅝	30½	30⅝	+ ⅛
41⅝	34	CarTec 2.40	6	63	39¾	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
20¼	15⅝	CarrCo .80	8	218	16½	16¼	16½	— ⅛
15	12½	CarrGn .36e		1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
22	14⅝	CartHaw .70	9	24	18⅝	18½	18½	+ ⅛
38	22	CartHw pf 2		1	33¼	33¼	33¼	
16½	14⅛	CastlCk .80b	7	24	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
59½	49¾	CatrpTr 1.50	12	912	53¾	52¾	53⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	11¾	CecoCp .72	25	6	12¼	12¼	12¼	
53	45	Celanse 2.80	12	177	44½	d44	44	— 1
54	51	Celan pf4.50		2	53½	53¼	53½	— ½
15⅛	10½	Centex .16	9	256	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
17⅞	14⅝	CenSoW 1.26	9	545	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
22½	19⅛	CenHud 1.80	7	10	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
19¾	17¾	CenIlLt 1.60	10	x40	18¾	18⅝	18¾	+ ⅛
56	52	CnlLt pf 4.50		z30	54	54	54	— 1½
30½	26¼	CnlLt pf 2.62		z300	29⅞	29½	29⅞	— ⅛
16⅛	14¼	CenIlPS 1.28	10	45	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	
29⅛	23⅛	CenLaE 1.40	8	25	23⅝	d23¼	23¼	— ⅛
17¼	15⅝	CeMPw 1.40	9	78	16⅝	16½	16½	
15¾	12¼	CenSoya .70	9	78	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
27¾	23⅝	CenTel 1.50	10	28	26¾	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
30⅝	21¼	CentrDat 1b	12	94	30⅝	30½	30⅝	+ ⅛
28⅛	19⅝	Crt-teed .70	9	15	27⅛	26	26	+ ⅛
32⅛	25⅝	CessAir 1.20	6	57	27½	27	27⅛	— ½
27⅝	19	Chmpln 1.10	7	363	20	19¾	20	
27½	20	Chml pf 1.20		70	20⅝	20½	20½	
14⅝	9¼	ChamSp .68	9	43	11	10⅞	10⅞	
5	3¾	ChartCo .09	6	30	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
32¼	28	ChrtNY 2.12	6	15	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛	
10	8½	ChasFd .70e		19	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
34⅞	29⅝	ChasM 2.20	9	227	32¼	32⅛	32⅛	
3⅞	1⅞	ChaseT		45	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ½
7½	5⅝	Chelsea .40	10	6	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
43⅛	28	Chemin 1.50	23	445	41⅝	40½	40¾	— ¾
47⅛	40	ChmNY 3	6	38	45	44¾	44⅞	— ⅛
33½	28	ChesVa 1.36	7	2	27½	d27¼	27¼	— ⅛
24⅞	20½	CheesPn .84	13	118	22	21½	22	+ ⅛
43¼	35	Chessie 2.32	7	67	35½	35⅜	35⅜	+ ⅛
64	56	ChiBrt 1.80	8	9	56½	56	56	— ½
16¼	12½	ChiMlw pf		2	13	13	13	— ⅛
30⅝	21½	ChiPneT 2	19	25	23½	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅛	ChkFull		24	5⅛	5	5⅛	
7⅞	4⅞	ChrisCft	6	1553	u 7¾	7⅛	7½	+ ⅝
19⅛	12½	ChrCft pfl.40		39	u21	19	20⅞	+ 2
17¾	14½	Chromal 1	6	16	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
22	14¾	Chrysler 1	3	491	14⅞	d14⅝	14⅞	
27¼	20⅛	ChurCh .60	10	170	u27⅛	26½	27⅛	+ ⅛
29	23¼	CinBell 1.92	9	1	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	
25⅞	20⅝	CinnGE 1.84	8	94	22¾	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
51	47⅛	CinG pf 4		z30	49½	49½	49½	+ ½
93	87¾	CinG pf 7.44		z60	89¼	89¼	89¼	— ¾
112	105¼	CinG pf 9.52		z100	111	111	111	
41½	34½	CinMil 1.40	9	10	39⅝	39⅝	39½	— ⅛
34	25⅛	Citicrp 1.06	9	867	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
63	54¼	CitiesSv 3	6	177	54⅝	d53⅞	54	— ¾
16¼	12½	CityInv .90	6	218	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
½	1-16	CityInv wt		10	⅛	⅛	⅛	
31½	28	Cityln pf1.31		1	28	28	28	
28¼	24⅝	Cityln pf 2		24	25	24⅞	25	
12½	11⅞	Cityh pf 1.10		48	11⅞	11½	11½	— ⅛
43½	33	ClarkE 1.80	7	135	35	34⅞	35	+ ⅛
19⅞	14	ClarkOil .50	9	18	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
71	55¾	ClvCH 1.60a	9	6	56	55¾	55¾	— ¾
35⅛	32	ClevEl 2.64	8	130	33	32¾	33	
130½	123½	ClvEl pf 12		z60	127½	127½	127½	+ ½
14⅞	10⅞	Clevepk .60	9	13	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
13⅝	10¼	Clorox .60	9	116	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
10⅞	8⅞	CluetPea .50	5	46	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
13½	11⅝	CluettP pf 1		12	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
24½	13⅛	CstlStGs .20	7	342	23⅛	22⅝	22⅞	— ⅛
30	22¼	CstSG pf1.83		19	28¾	28½	28⅝	— ⅛
9⅜	7⅛	CocaBtl .40a	11	58	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
40⅞	35⅛	CocaCol 1.54	16	373	40	39⅝	40	+ ⅛
20⅝	14¾	ColdwBk .72	6	34	18⅛	18½	18⅛	+ ⅛
12⅞	9⅛	ColeNat .60	6	13	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
8	5⅛	Coleco		8	39	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	23⅝	ColgPal 1	12	420	25⅝	24⅞	25⅜	+ ⅛
53	48	ColgP pf3.50		z10	51½	51½	51½	
13	10	CollAik .64	6	145	10½	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
9⅛	7½	CollinF .20	6	137	u 9¾	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
33	24¼	ColPenn 1	10	127	32⅞	31⅝	32⅞	+ ⅛
24¼	19¼	ColnSt 1.45	7	2	20½	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
59½	45½	Coltind 2.50	7	20	47⅞	47⅝	47⅝	+ ¼
84	68	Colt pf 4.25		1	68	68	68	
32¾	22	ColGas 2.24	8	216	30½	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
64	58	ColGs pf5.62		7	61	61	61	
62½	58	ColGs pf5.48		4	59½	59¼	59½	— ⅛
17¾	7⅝	ColuPict	6	209	17½	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
28⅝	25¼	ColSOh 2.20	7	35	26⅝	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
28⅝	25¾	CoSO pf 2.42		13	27⅛	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
23¼	19	CombC .10e	7	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	
63½	45¾	CmbEn 2.20	11	41	58¾	58⅝	58⅝	+ ¼
21⅜	17½	CmbEq .10	14	109	20¾	20¼	20½	— ⅛
32¼	28⅛	CmwE 2.40	9	453	30⅝	29⅞	30⅛	
23	19⅛	CwE fp 1.42		15	21¾	21¾	21¾	
23⅝	21⅞	CwEE pf 1.90		4	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
103	99¾	CwE pf 8.36		14	102¾	102¾	102¾	+ ½
29⅛	27	CwE pf 2.37		6	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅛
33½	30½	CwE pf 2.87		9	33	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅛
5¾	3⅝	CommwOil		165	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
19⅞	10⅛	ComO pfl.72		10	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅝
37⅝	29⅞	Comsat 1	10	56	33⅝	33	33⅛	
41⅝	31	Compgr .28	10	7	39⅞	39¾	37⅞	+ ⅛
8⅞	6¾	CompScl	10	845	u 9¼	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅛
17⅞	11⅝	ConAgr 1	5	2	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
25⅝	21¾	ConeMl 1.40	4	32	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
13⅛	13⅛	Congolm .60	7	14	17⅞	17¼	17⅝	
23⅛	16⅞	ConnM 1.60	15	7	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
25½	19⅛	Conrac .80	7	16	22½	22⅛	22½	+ ⅛
25⅝	20⅝	ConEd 2	5	395	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
80⅝	71⅛	ConE pf 6		6	74¼	73¾	73½	— ⅛
54	49	ConE pf 4.65		z190	5	52	52	— ⅛
56⅝	52¾	ConE pf 5		4	54¾	54½	54½	— ⅛
27	22⅞	ConFds 1.40	8	67	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅛
71½	63	ConF pf 4.50		2	69	69	69	— ⅛
26½	21⅝	ConFrgt .90	6	34	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
47⅛	34⅝	ConNG 2.50	7	125	42½	41⅝	42¼	+ ⅜
25⅝	20⅛	ConsPw 2.12	6	211	24⅝	23⅞	24	— ⅛
49	43½	CnPw pf4.16		z300	48⅝	48⅝	45⅝	— ⅛
57⅝	50½	CnPw pf4.52		z50	53¾	53⅛	53¾	
88	77⅝	CnPw pf7.45		z30	85½	85½	85½	— ½
90⅛	79⅛	CnPw pf7.72		z5000	89	89	89	+ ½
102½	84	CnPw pf 6		1	96½	96½	96¼	+ ⅛
9	6	ContAir	7	122	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	4	ContCop		28	4	d 3⅞	4	
13⅜	11½	CntC pf 1.25		z30	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
59¼	47¾	ContlCp 3	13	166	55⅝	54⅞	55	— ⅝
37⅝	32¼	CntlGrp 2	8	149	33⅛	32⅞	33	— ⅛
27	25½	CntGp pr 2		404	26¼	26⅛	26¼	
29	26	ContlIl 1.20	8	42	28⅞	28½	28⅞	+ ⅛
17½	15¾	ContlIP 1.26	6	60	16	15¾	16	
2¾	1½	ContlIRt		3	2⅛	2½	2⅛	
38	29⅞	Cont Oil 1.40	8	426	31	30⅝	31	+ ⅛
101½	86¾	ContOilpf 2		10	82⅝	d82⅝	82⅝	— 3⅝
17⅞	14⅞	ContTel 1.16	10	130	17	16⅝	17	— ⅛
26⅝	19½	CtlData .15	8	335	21¾	20⅞	21¼	+ ⅜
22	17¾	Conwd 1.20	8	4	20½	20	20	— ¾
4⅜	3¼	CookUn .30t	17	x12	3¾	d 3¾	3¾	
49⅝	38⅝	Cocpln 10.8	10	110	42	42	42	— ⅛
14½	9⅞	CoopLab .20	15	47	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
18⅞	13⅛	CoopTR .70	2	44	13⅞	13⅛	13⅜	— ⅛
20⅜	17	CopeInd .68	8	4	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
4⅜	3⅛	Cordra .20	12	33	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
71½	59⅝	CornG 1.52	13	108	68	67½	68	+ ½
19¾	15½	CorrBlk .80	11	16	19	18⅞	19	+ ¼
2	1	Cousins		32	1⅝	1½	1½	
15¼	12	Cowles .64	19	217	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
33⅝	26	CoxBdct .36	7	25	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
15⅝	10½	Craig .40	3	8	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
35	26⅞	Crane 1.20b	8	114	30⅞	30¼	30⅛	— ⅛
6¾	4⅝	CredlF .24	7	16	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	— ⅛
29	24	CrockN 1.66	7	14	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	
47½	42	CrockN pf 3		9	43½	42¾	43½	+ ½
32⅞	27¾	CrouHi 1	10	5	29	29	29	+ ⅛
23¼	19¾	CrwnCk	7	32	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
45¼	34	CrwZel 1.90	8	174	34⅛	34⅜	34⅜	+ ⅛
63	60¼	CrnZ pf 4.20		z100	62	62	62	
35½	26¼	CrumF 1.56	7	68	32¼	31½	31½	— ¾
23⅛	19⅛	Culbro 1.32	7	8	21⅝	21½	21⅝	
13½	9⅝	Culligan .48	9	27	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
53½	45½	CumEn 1.40	5	35	49	48⅛	48⅞	— ⅛
9½	8	CunnDrg .25	12	4	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
12⅞	11	Currinc 1.08	5	8	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ¼
19⅞	17½	CurtNoll .80	6	38	18	17⅝	17⅞	— ⅛
19½	15⅛	CurtW .60	7	45	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
45⅝	37⅝	CutlerH 2.10	8	15	44¼	44	44¼	+ ⅛
28½	20½	Cyclp 1.20a	5	11	20¾	d20	20¾	— ⅛
26¾	18⅛	Cyprus 1.40	20	22	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	

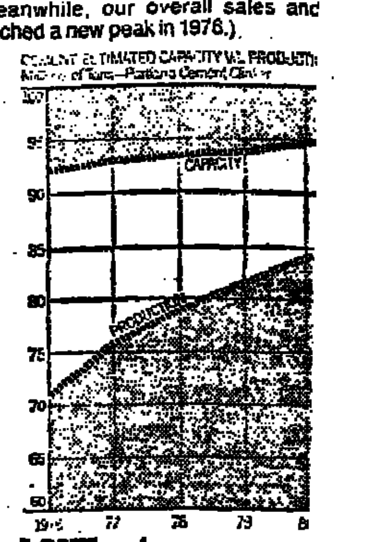
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1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
8⅝	6½	DPF	16	41	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
8¼	5⅝	Damon .20	84	39	6	5⅞	5⅞	
14	8⅝	DanRiv .64	5	82	11¾	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	22	DanaCo 1.12	7	84	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
39	30¼	DartInd 1	8	77	34⅞	34½	34½	— ⅛
41⅝	33¼	Dart pf 2		2	37¼	37¼	37¼	— ⅛
50⅛	44	DataGen	10	53	50⅝	49⅞	50½	
30¼	17½	Datapnt	12	35	29⅝	29	29⅛	— ½
19¼	15⅝	Dayco .50b	4	11	16¾	16	16¾	+ ⅛
69⅝	29½	DaytHd 1.20	9	155	38	37⅝	38	+ ⅛
22½	18⅛	DaytPL 1.66	10	108	20⅛	19⅞	20	— ⅛
94½	84	DPL pf 7.70		z300	91	91	91	— ½
131	125	DPL pf 12.50		z150	130	130	130	+ 1
33½	25½	Deere 1.20	7	486	27½	26⅞	27	— ⅛
29⅝	26	DelMon 1.60	7	30	28⅝	28⅝	28⅞	+ ⅛
15	13	DelmP 1.20	10	73	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
39⅝	30	DeltaAir .70	7	301	33	32⅞	33	+ ¼
9⅞	4⅞	Deltec	17	24	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
7¼	4⅛	Deltona		5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
29½	23	DenMf 1.24	7	15	26⅛	26½	26⅝	+ ¼
28½	18⅝	Dennys .60	11	43	u26	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
30⅝	19⅛	Dentsply .80	12	36	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	+ ⅛
20⅝	12½	DeSoto .80	8	39	19½	19¼	19¾	— ⅛
18	15⅝	DetEd 1.45	8	97	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
105	95¾	DetE pf 9.32		z180	104	103	103	— 1½
89¼	78	DetE pf 7.68		z120	86	86	86	
29⅛	27⅝	DetE pf 2.75		1	28⅛	28	28⅛	
30⅛	27⅝	DE pfB 2.75		22	29	29	29	
30	22⅝	Dexter .80	9	46	28⅝	28	28⅛	
8⅝	6½	DiGior .40	7	96	8⅛	8	8	
15¼	12¼	DialCp 1	6	10	14⅛	14	14	
39⅛	32⅛	DiamInt 2	9	122	34⅝	34¼	34⅜	
29¾	17	DiaM	8	19	24¼	24	24	
38⅝	27½	DiamS 1.10	8	143	31½	31⅛	31⅛	
34⅝	25	Dia pfD 1.20		9	28⅝	28½	28½	
10⅛	6⅝	DickAB .20	9	29	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
13⅞	11	Dictaph .64	8	35	11¾	11½	11½	
14½	10½	Diebold .50	17	19	14⅝	14½	14½	
54	36⅝	DigitalEq	18	425	50⅝	49⅝	50	
12⅞	8½	Dillingm .52	6	88	8⅞	d		
29⅝	25	Dillngm pf 2		1	25½	25½	25½	
36⅝	30	Dillon 1.20	12	16	35⅝	35	35	
47⅛	32⅛	Disney .16b	17	489	41½	40⅞	41	
2	1	Divrsidln		74	1	1	1	
1¾	13-16	DivrsMtg		28	1⅛	1	1	
14⅝	11	DrPepor .56	16	201	13⅝	13½	13½	
52⅞	42½	DomeM .80	14	15	51⅝	51⅛	51⅛	
4⅜	2¾	DonLJ .14	13	5	2¾	2¾	2¾	
26⅛	22	Donnly .76	10	87	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	
18⅝	15	DorOliv .32	5	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
16	10⅛	Dorsey .50	7	12	15	15	15	
43½	34⅝	DoverCp 1.20	10	x43	39⅝	39	39	
43½	30	Dow Ch 1.20	9	1224	31½	31	31	
34⅝	29¾	DowJn 1.16	13	2	32¾	32¾	32¾	
33	22⅞	Dravo 1.05	10	12	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	
47⅝	37⅛	Dressr .88	9	398	42½	41¾	41¾	
18⅝	16¾	DrexB 1.44		6	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
135	112½	duPont 5	12	295	115¾	114	114	
66½	62½	duPnt pf4.50		5	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	
23½	19⅞	DukeP 1.60	8	497	20¾	20½	20½	
107½	99⅛	Duke pf 8.70		z20	102½	102½	102½	
102⅝	93½	Duke pf 8.20		z100	98	98	98	
97½	89⅛	Duke pf 7.80		z100	95½	95½	95½	
31½	29	Duke pf 2.69		41	30½	30½	30½	
31½	25⅛	DunBr 1.24	15	257	30⅛	30	30	
21¼	19⅝	DuqLtg 1.72	10	75	20¼	20	20	
27¼	24½	Duq pfA 2.10		z500	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
25½	23	Duq pf 2		z80	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
28	26	Duq pf 2.31		z1300	27¼	27¼	27¼	
31	26	Duq pf 2.75		z930	30	30	30	
13⅞	10⅞	DutchB .74	12	6	12	12	12	
13⅞	9⅝	Dymo .44	7	23	12¼	12¼	12¼	

(Continued on next page)

CEMENT:
WILL THERE BE ENOUGH CAPACI

Demand for portland cement has be steadily and within three years, deman ply will be in close balance in many (Meanwhile, our overall sales and reached a new peak in 1976.)



LONE STAR INDUSTRIES

Write for our

One Greenwi Greenwich, C 06830, U.S.A.

American Express International Banking Corporation

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET
At June 30, 1977*

Assets

Cash and due from banks	$ 393.663.000
Time deposits	341,336,000
Investment securities—at cost	517,095,000
Investment securities—at lower of aggregate cost or market	9.048 000
Loans and discounts. less reserves of $55,251,000	2 239 539.000
Accounts receivable and accrued interest (net)	106.026.000
Land, buildings and equipment—at cost, less accumulated depreciation and amortization of $15,684,000	37.323.000
Customers' acceptance liability	102.166.000
Other assets	66.438.000
	$4 312.636.000

Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity

Customers' deposits and credit balances:	
Demand	$1,172.596.000
Time	2.331.628.000
Total	3.504.224,000
Special deposit liability to U.S. Government	50 000.000
Notes and debentures payable	22.047,000
Borrowed funds	103.213.000
Due to American Express Company and subsidiaries (net)	109,910.000
Drafts outstanding	84.593.000
Acceptances outstanding	102.214.000
Accounts payable	93.673,000
Other liabilities	57 660 000
Total liabilities	4,127.534.000

Shareholders' equity:	
Capital Stock:	
Preferred—5% cumulative, $1,000 par value: Authorized—40,000 shares Outstanding—25,000 shares	25.000.000
Common—authorized and outstanding 60,000 shares of $100 par value	6.000.000
Capital surplus	28 733.000
Net unrealized losses on equity securities carried at lower of aggregate cost or market	(551 000)
Retained earnings	125 950 000
Total shareholders' equity	185.102.000
	$4.312.636.000

*Unaudited

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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Honorary Trustee and former Chairman of the Board United States Trust Company of New York

RICHARD F. BLANCHARD
Vice Chairman of the Board, American Express International Banking Corporation, Executive Vice President, American Express Company

RICHARD M. BLISS
Chairman of the Board and President, American Express International Banking Corporation

MAGNUS R. SOHM
Retired Vice Chairman, General Foods Corporation

HOWARD L. CLARK
Chairman of the Executive Committee, American Express Company

CHARLES A. COOMBS
Former Senior Vice President, Federal Reserve Bank of New York

EDWIN D. ETHERINGTON
Corporate director and trustee. President Emeritus, Wesleyan University, Governor and former President, American Stock Exchange

JAMES R. GREENE
Executive Vice President, American Express International Banking Corporation

HENRY H. HENLEY, JR.
President and Chief Executive Officer, Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc.

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President, American Express Company

RALPH OWEN
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ROBERT V. ROOSA
Partner, Brown Brothers Harriman & Co.

WILLIAM W. SCRANTON
Former Governor of Pennsylvania, former U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations

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Executive Director and Director of The Henry Luce Foundation, Inc.

RAWLEIGH WARNER, JR.
Chairman of the Board, Mobil Corporation

EUGENE R. BLACK
Advisor to the Board of Directors

AMERICAN EXPRESS **International Banking Corporation**
provides businesses, financial institutions, governments and individuals with a wide choice of international financial services, including short term working capital and trade finance, term and project finance, foreign exchange, collection, deposit and money transfer services.

Commercial Banking Branches and Subsidiaries: Amsterdam, Antibes, Antwerp, Athens, Bahrain, Basie, Bombay, Bonn/Bad Godesberg, Brussels, Cairo, Calcutta, Cannes, Chittagong, Cologne, Copenhagen, Dacca, Dubai, Düsseldorf, Florence, Frankfurt, Geneva, Grand Cayman, Hamburg, Heidelberg, Hong Kong, Jakarta, Jakarta Kota, Karachi, Kowloon, Lahore, Lausanne, London, Manila, Mestre, Milan, Monte Carlo, Munich, Naples, New Delhi, Nice, Okinawa, Paris, Piraeus, Rome, Salonica, Seoul, Singapore, Taipei, Tokyo, Venice, Vienna, Zurich. **Agency:** New York City. **Representatives:** Birmingham, Caracas, Edinburgh, Manchester, Sydney, Tehran. **Commercial Banking Affiliate:** Egyptian American Bank, Cairo (49% owned). **Merchant Banking and Finance Subsidiaries and Affiliates:** Amex Bank Limited, London; American Express Middle East Development Company S.A.L., Beirut and Amman. American Express Middle East Development Co. (Amedco-Egypt) S.A.E., Cairo: Amex Bancom Limited, Hong Kong (75% owned); Multipar Empreendimentos e Participações Ltda, Rio de Janeiro (30% owned); The Bancom Group, Inc., Manila (29% owned).

International Headquarters: American Express Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10004

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices Aug. 22, 1977

Quotations in Canadian funds. Quotations in cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
5060	Abitibi	$10	9⅞	9⅞	
100	Acklands	$11½	11½	11½	
1250	Agnico E	$5½	5⅝	5½	
9268	Alta Gas A	$16	15¾	15⅞	— ⅛
6140	Alminex	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
22110	Am Bonza	$22⅝	21⅝	21½	— 1⅛
400	Andres W	$9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
1650	Atco A	$11	14⅞	15	
10632	Bell Canad	$53⅞	53½	53½	— ⅛
8815	BP Can	$13⅞	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
4300	Banister C	$12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
6462	Bank N S	$21¾	21⅛	21⅜	— ⅛
200	Baton B	$10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
10	Beth Cop A	$14½	14½	14½	— 1⅛
700	Block Bros	56	6	6	
6900	Bovis Cor	68	67	67	— 1
2600	Bralor Res	490	490	490	— 5
430	Bramalea	$6⅝	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
3200	Brameda	111	110	110	— 2
1100	Brenda M	$11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
8400	Bridger	$9⅞	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
750	BCFP	$23½	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
550	BC Phone	$14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
5550	Brunswk	400	380	385	— 10
508	Burns Fds	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
1470	Cad Fry	$9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
2050	Cal Pow A	$34	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
2000	Camflo	$13	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
150	Campau A	425	425	425	+ 15
3515	C Nor West	$7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
175	C Pakrs C	$19½	19½	19½	
2200	Can Perm	$18½	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
2150	Can Trust A	$27	26½	27	+ ½
3980	C Tung	$17	16¾	17	+ ⅛
4700	CCablesy A	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
500	Cdn Cel	$7½	7⅛	7⅛	
4225	CI Bk Com	$24½	24	24¼	
4505	Cdn Tire A	$33	32½	32½	— ¾
2348	C Utilies	$14	14	14	— ⅛
3100	Candel Oil	$14	14	14	— ⅛
3470	Cassiar	$9⅛	9¼	9¼	
900	Celanese	350	345	350	+ 5
2950	Chieftan D	$16½	15⅝	15⅝	— ½
140	CHUM	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
4410	C Holiday	445	435	445	+ 5
3200	Con Bldg	285	285	285	— 5
500	Con Distrb	345	340	345	— 5
5720	Cons Gas	$16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
362	Con Fardy	300	300	300	
315	Conwest	420	420	420	— 20
5200	Craigmt	$5½	5	5	— ⅛
900	Crush Intl	$9½	9½	9½	
605	Cyprus	$8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
102	Denison	$53½	53½	53½	— ½
100	Dicknsn	420	420	420	— 5
405	Dofasco A	$24¾	24⅝	24⅝	
1000	Dom Store	$16	15⅞	15⅞	
2500	Dylex L A	$7½	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
1850	Electro A	220	215	215	— 5
1250	Falcon C	$5	490	5	+ 10
3023	Flbrg Nlk	A$25½	24½	24⅝	— 1½
500	Fed Ind. A	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
100	Ford Cnda	$89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	+ 1
1100	Francana	$7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
464	G M Res	315	315	315	— 5
800	G. Distrb A	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
2800	Gibraltar	490	480	485	— 5
100	Goodyear	$15½	15½	15½	
600	Graff G	$18	18	18	+
575	Granduc	89	89	89	+ 4
4	Gt Oil Sds	$6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
100	Gt W Life	$58½	58½	58½	— ½
69	Greyhnd	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
3150	Hambro C	$5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
400	H Group A	320	320	320	
1325	Hard Crp A	310	305	310	
1000	Hawker A	$5	5	5	— ⅛
150	H Bay Co	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
820	IAC	$17⅞	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
400	Indal	$9	9	9	
107	Indusmin	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
150	Inland Gas	$11	11	11	+ ⅛
400	Inter-City	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
536	Int. Mogul	290	290	290	
4500	Int Pipe A	$15⅝	15½	15⅝	
3200	Inv Grp A	$7½	7½	7½	
100	Ivaco A	$7	7	7	— ⅛
600	Jannock A	$9⅞	9¾	9¾	
575	Jannock B	$9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
1800	Kaiser Re	$14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
4950	Kaps Tran	90	90	90	— 3
400	Koffler A	$5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
550	Labatt A	$17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
150	Lab Mln	503	33	33	— ½
1620	Lacana	450	450	450	
1000	LOnt Cem	315	315	315	— 5
100	LL Lac	152	152	152	
1360	Lob Co B	360	355	355	— 10
50	Loeb M	$5	5	5	+ 40
1200	MICC	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
10600	Mclan H A	$10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
3735	MB Ltd	$20½	20⅛	20¼	
400	M Lf Mills	$13	13	13	
700	Matgmi A	$12	11⅞	12	
50	Met Stor A	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
5385	Moore	$29½	29⅛	29⅜	+ ⅛
3010	Murphy	$9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
10000	Neonex	280	275	275	— 2
17835	Noranda A	$25⅝	25	25⅝	+ ⅜
5971	Norcen	$12½	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
500	NTecm B w	$12⅝	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
200	Nowsco W	$25	25	25	
1400	Orchan A	200	193	193	— 7
2500	Oshawa A	475	470	470	— 5
1400	Pamour A	380	375	380	
605	PanCan P	$30⅝	30½	30⅝	
100	Pallno N V	$16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
500	Pembina	435	435	435	
400	Petrofina	$18¾	18¾	18¾	
4700	Pop Shops	$7½	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
650	Pine Point	$31⅞	31	31⅛	— ⅛
800	Pitts C	$6⅞	6	6	— ⅛
200	Placer	$18¾	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
6500	Ram	$13			
240	Redpath A	$15			
1400	Reed Oslr A	$8⅛			
7	Reichhold	$7			
3500	Revnu Pro	71			
900	Scotts A	$9			
5594	Shell Can	$15			
3333	Sherritt A	465			
1500	Siebens	$17			
100	Sigma	$24			
24910	Simpsons	490			
1530	Simpson S	$6			
4150	Southm A	$19			
83100	St Brodcst	$9			
3560	Stelco A	$26			
2100	Steep R	233			
1000	Teck Cor A	$6			
1000	Teck Cor B	495			
850	Tex Can	$3			
3000	Thom N A	$12			
24025	Tor Dm Bk	$18			
100	Torstar B	$1			
33	Traders A	$17			
6775	Trns Mt A	$11			
2670	TrCan PL	$16			
4035	UGas A	$10			
800	Union Oil	$10			
1050	U Keno	$7			
6000	U Siscoe	$9			
7300	Upp Can	190			
100	Vestgron	$12			
8050	Voyager P	$10			
300	Weldwod	$11			
600	Wstburne	$12			
2500	West Mine	425			
2550	Weston	$13			
450	Woodwd A	$19			
4500	Yk Bear	360			
1500	Yukon C	195			

Total sales 1,861,671 s

Montreal Stocks

Quotations in Canadian funds. Quotations in cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
7880	Bnk Mont	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
1000	Basic Res	$8	8	8	— ⅛
150	CAE Ind	$10½	10½	10½	
500	Can Cem	$9	8¾	8¾	
100	Cdn Indust	$19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
600	Cdnlnt Pw	$22	22	22	— ⅛
100	Con Bath	$26	26	26	— ⅛
410	Dom Bridg	$23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅜
410	Dom Text	$8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
600	Fncl Col	164	163	163	— 2
100	Gaz Metro	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
1000	Power Cp	$9½	9½	9½	
250	Price Co	$9¼	9¼	9¼	— ¼
1302	Royal Bnk	$26⅞	26¾	26⅞	
140	RoyTrst A	$16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
200	Steinbrg A	$16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
200	Zellers	$5½	5½	5½	— ⅛

Total sales 468,436 shares.

International Stock Ind[ices]

	Yest.	Prev
Amsterdam	88.80	90.4
Brussels	102.10	103.6
Frankfurt	146.83	148.3
London 30	485.60	467.7
London 500		N
Milan	83.14	63.5
Paris	88.80	89.2
Sydney	431.13	434.3
Tokyo (n)	381.82	384.2
Tokyo (o)	5164.04	5220.1
Zurich	310.48	310.3

(n) new. (o) old

Eurocurre[ncy] Interest R[ates]

	Dollar	German Mark	S Fr
1 M.	6⅛-6⅜	3⅞-3⅞	3
2 M.	6⅛-6⅜	3⅞-4	3
3 M.	6⅝-6⅞	3⅞-4	2
6 M.	6⅞-6⅞	3⅞-4⅛	3
1 Y.	6⅞-6⅞	4-4⅛	3

$10,000,000

Loctite Corporation

Senior Promissory Notes due 1994

This financing has been arranged privately.

Goldman, Sachs & Co.
New York Boston Chicago Dallas Detroit Houston Los Angeles Memphis Philadelphia St. Louis San Francisco International subsidiaries: London Tokyo Zurich

Goldman Sachs

August 23, 1977

هكذا منه الأصل

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) August 22

(Continued from preceding page.)

— 1977 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
31¾	25½	PacPat .86	8	23	29¾	29½	29½	+ ⅛
24¼	21⅝	PacPw 1.80	16	93	22½	22¼	22¼	
18⅞	17⅛	PacTT 1.40	8	13	18	17⅞	18	
80	76	PacTT pf 6		z60	79	79	79	
16⅜	9⅛	PacTin .80	8	1	13	13	13	
8⅝	6¼	PaineW .40	6	20	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
15½	13½	PalW pf 1.30		5	14¼	14⅛	14¼	
15⅛	9½	PalmBc .65	5	10	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	
5⅛	3¾	Pamida .12	17	55	4⅛	4	4	
6⅛	3⅝	PanAm	10	687	5¼	5	5	
50⅜	41¾	PanEP 2.50	7	69	43¾	43	43½	
17½	13⅞	Paprcft .80b	7	22	14⅞	14½	14½	
22⅜	16⅝	Pargas 1b	9	30	21½	21	21	
41¼	29⅞	ParkDr .20	9	35	36	35½	35½	
28⅝	24½	ParHan 1	10	x22	26	25½	26	
16⅞	15¾	ParkPn .48	9	22	16⅛	16	16⅛	
10½	11	PatPtl 1.25t	23	67	15¾	15⅛	15⅛	
16¼	15⅞	Paylsnw .50	6	3	16	15⅞	16	
28⅛	21	Peabody .20	11	54	23¼	22½	22½	
52	32¾	Penney 1.48	11	288	37½	37¼	37¼	
25⅛	20¾	PaPL 1.92	7	99	22¾	22⅝	22	
56	50½	PaPL pf 4.50		z20	54½	54¼	54	
100	92½	PaPL pf 8.40		z250	97¼	97	97	
116	110	PaPL pf 11		z210	115½	115	115½	
134½	128	PaPL pf 13		z250	132¼	132½	132½	
37⅞	31⅝	Penwlt 1.80	10	12	35⅞	34	34	
26½	23½	Penw pf 1.60		2	25¼	25⅞	25⅞	
35¾	29½	Pennzol 1.80	7	247	31¾	31	31	
99¼	93	Pennz pfB 8		z50	97	97	97	
11¼	7⅝	PeopDr .20	7	x10	8¼	8	8	
53⅞	44¾	PeopGs 3.68	7	84	43⅞	43	45	
38⅛	37½	PeopGs wi		21	37	d37	37	
26	22¼	PepsiCo .80	13	1731	u26½	25¼	25¾	
21¼	16½	PerkinE .32	16	90	20⅞	20½	20⅞	
33	29	PetInc 1.80	8	23	31½	31	31¼	
17¼	15⅜	PetInc pf 1		4	16	16	16	
16⅛	11⅝	PeterPl .88	8	13	15⅛	14½	14½	
79⅛	67	Petrie 2a	14	1	79½	79½	79½	
32¾	25	Petrolan .72	8	8	29	28⅝	28⅝	
29	23¾	PetRs 2.61e		14	26	25⅞	25⅞	
26⅞	24⅝	PetRs pf1.75		5	24⅞	24½	24⅞	
29⅝	24⅞	Pfizer .96	11	225	26½	26¼	26⅜	
41¼	25⅜	PhelpD 2.20	12	134	25⅞	25⅜	25⅞	
21¼	17¾	PhilaEl 1.80	10	163	20½	20	20	
46¼	40½	PhilE pf 3.80		z100	45¼	45¼	45¼	
53	47½	PhilE pf 4.40		z70	51¼	51¼	51¼	
104½	92½	PhilE pf 8.75		z1550	101	100	101	+ 1
92¾	85⅞	PhilE pf 7.85		z4000	91½	91½	91½	
105	103½	PhilE pf 9.52		z103	107½	107½	107½	
107½	101	PhilE pf 9.50		z40	106	105½	105½	
92½	80¾	PhilE pf 7.80		z50	92	92	92	
89	83	PhilE pf 7.75		z100	87½	87½	87½	
19½	15¼	PhilSub .86	7	18	17¼	17	17	
63	51½	PhilMr 1.65	12	403	61¾	61⅛	61⅛	
8½	5	Phillips .15e	6	32	5⅞	5½	5⅞	
13½	10½	Phillnd pf 1		4	11	10⅞	11	
33½	27	PhilPet 1	10	1112	30	29¾	29¾	
11½	9⅛	PhilVH .40	7	10	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
18½	15¼	PiedNG 1.44	8	5	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
7⅞	6	Pier 1 .20	5	30	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
45	33¼	Pillsbry 1.16	11	11	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	
29¼	22½	Pioner 1.50	7	74	29	d29⅞	29	
17¼	9⅞	PionerEl	10	23	12¼	12¼	12¼	
21⅞	15½	PitneyB .80	11	x129	19½	19⅜	19½	
27	15½	PittFrg .60b	8	1	22½	22½	22½	
37½	24½	Pittstn 1a	8	325	25¼	24⅞	25	
25½	19¼	PizzaHt .40	12	325	u26⅞	25½	26	
5½	3¼	PlanRsc	8	137	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
13⅞	10	Plantrn .08	12	30	11⅞	11¼	11	
9⅝	5⅞	Playboy .12	12	18	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
15¼	10¼	Plessey .46e	9	14	u15½	15¼	15¼	
19½	15⅛	Pneumo 1	5	243	17	16⅞	16⅞	
38⅞	27⅝	Polaroid .50	12	357	31	29⅞	30⅞	
12	6	Pondrosa	14	2169	u13½	12⅛	12⅛	
19¾	17	PopeTal .80	10	5	17	17	17	
26⅛	20	Portec .90b	7	20	20	d17¾	20	
20⅞	15⅞	PortGE 1.70	14	146	19¼	19⅛	19	
116½	110½	PoG pf 11.50		z200	113½	113	113	
29¼	27	PorG pf 2.60		6	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
39⅛	27¾	Potlch .84	7	12	28½	28	28	+ ¼
16⅞	14½	PotmEl 1.32	9	76	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	
46½	40	PotEl pf 2.44		1	46¼	46¼	46	
54⅞	50⅛	PotEl pf 4.50		z60	53	53	53	
62⅞	58	PotEl pf 5.50		z150	59½	59	59	
15½	12	Premier .48	9	12	15½	15⅜	15½	
92⅛	72½	PrectG 2.60	15	154	83½	82⅞	83	+ ¼
10½	8½	PrdRsh		3	8⅞	8½	8½	
20¼	17	PSvCol 1.46	11	91	18½	18¼	18½	
26½	24⅞	PSCol pf2.10		6	25½	25½	25½	
31⅞	26	PSvcIn 2.04	9	271	29⅛	29⅞	29¼	
14	12½	PSInd pf1.04		z10	13¼	13¼	13¼	
14¼	13½	PSInd pf1.08		z40	14½	14½	14½	+ ½
114	108	PSInd pf9.44		z40	110¼	110¼	110¼	
22½	19¾	PSvNH 1.88	10	46	21⅝	21¼	21⅜	
24	21¼	PSvNM 1.60	11	77	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	
26¼	21½	PSvEG 1.96	8	163	24¾	24½	24⅝	
63½	57	PSEG pf5.05		z300	60¼	60½	60	— 1¼
25⅞	24½	PSEG pf2.17		5	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	
131	124¼	PSE pf 12.25		z100	130½	130½	130½	+ ½
99	89¼	PSEG pf7.80		z30	97	97	97	— 1
9⅝	4⅞	Publicker		28	7½	7⅛	7½	
4⅞	2⅛	Pueblo		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
4⅞	2⅛	PP Cem	7	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
18½	16½	PgSPL 1.30	10	35	16½	16⅝	16⅝	
35¼	31	Pullmn 1.20	13	66	33¼	32⅞	33⅛	
19½	16½	Purex 1.03	9	48	17⅛	17¼	17¼	
4⅛	2⅛	PuritnFa	5	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
29½	19½	Puroltr 1.16	10	55	24½	24	24½	
26⅞	20	QuakOat .92	7	113	20¾	20½	20⅞	
21½	15¼	QuakStO .88	10	49	15⅞	15½	15½	
23½	22	Guanex 1.20	8	9	22½	22⅛	22½	
8⅛	5⅛	Questor .20r	12	9	6½	6½	6½	

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— 1977 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
32½	25⅝	RCA 1.30	11	1101	29	28⅝	29	+ ¼
47	43	RCApf 3.50		z100	44⅞	44½	44½	
16⅞	9½	RTE .40	11	20	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
17½	14	RalsPur .40	13	401	16½	16¼	16¼	
4½	2¼	Ramad .05e	16	103	3⅛	3½	3½	
24	15¼	Rancoln .50	7	20	19	18⅞	18⅞	
8⅞	4⅞	RapidAm	3	27	7⅛	7	7	
33⅞	29½	Raybl 1.55b	5	7	29½	29⅝	29¼	
29½	19	Raymnd 1	7	47	27⅞	26⅝	27⅝	
32	28	Raythn 1	9	169	28½	28¼	28¼	
24	16½	ReadBat .50	8	110	20¼	20¼	20⅛	
3⅛	2⅛	Redman	8	32	2⅜	2½	2½	
12¼	8⅛	ReeceCo .40	8	15	8½	8½	8⅞	
22½	20½	ReeceB 1.60	6	9	u23⅛	23⅛	23½	
20½	16½	ReichCh .74	9	16	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	
14⅛	5⅛	ReliabSt .63	8	6	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	

(Continued on next page.)

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Ashland 8-87	111	102
Austral 8¼-83	103	104
Austral 8¾-91	103¼	104¼
Bell Cnda 8¼-86	114¼	105¾
Bell Cnda 7¾-87	100	100¾
BFCE 8¾-83	101½	102½
BrasCan 8¾-82	103½	104½
Brit Gas 9-81	103¼	104¼
BrokenHill 8¾-85	99¾	100¾
Carrier 8-87	100¼	101¼
Cdn Natl R 8¾-85	110¾	101¾
Charbongs 8¾-81	110½	101½
Cons Food 7½-91	97¾	98¾
Conoco 8-86	101½	102½
Cutler Ham 8-87	100¼	101¼
Denmark 7½-90	93¼	94¼
EEC 8½-82	101½	102½
ECS 8¾-81	102½	103½
ECS 9¼-86	103¼	104¼
EIB 5¾-80	101	102
EIB 8¾-92	111	102
EMI 9¼-89	101	102
Erap 9¾-89	104	105
Ericsson 9½-89	100¼	101¼
Esso 8-86 nov	104¼	105¼
Eurofima 8½-83	102	103
First-Chic 7-81	100	101
Gould 8¾-83	104	105
GulfWestn 8¼-84	99¾	100¾
Hamersley 8½-84	100	101
Home Oil 9½-86	103¾	104¾
I.D.S.J. 8¼-82	104¼	105¼
ISE Cnda 9-82	113	104
I.U.Overseas 9-83	101	102
Kockums 8-83	110¼	101
Manitoba 8¾-83	114	115
McMillBl 9-92	100½	101½
Michelin 9¾-86	102¼	103¼
Midld Intl 8¾-86	101½	102½
Modo 9½-83	101½	102½
Montreal 9¼-82	102	103
NatWest 9-86	112¾	103¾
N Brunswick 9-83	102¼	103¼
N Zealand 9¼-82	104¼	105¼
N Zealand 8½-83	104¼	105
NrgKombk 8½-91	100½	101½
Norskhyd 8½-92	100½	101½
NorthAmR 7¾-79	101¼	102¼
Norway 9-20	103½	104½
Norway 8½-81	103½	104½
Occidental 9¼-83	104½	105½
Offsh Min 8¼-85	100½	101½
Ontario 9-82	114¼	105¼
OntarioHyd 8-87	100	100¾
PennWalt 8-87	99¼	100¼
ProvSaskat 8¾-86	102½	103
QuebProv 8½-81	101½	102½
QuebProv 9-83	102½	103½
Ralston 7½-87	110¼	101¼
ReadBates 9½-87	102	103
Sandvik 9½-86	100½	101½
S.A.S. 8-85	99½	100½
Seagram 9-83	104½	105½
SFE 9-83	102½	103½
Shell 8-66	103¼	104¼
Shell 7½-87	101½	102½
Singer 8¾-82	101¼	102¼
St Ind 8½-80	103½	104½
St Ind 8½-88	104¾	105¾
St Ind 8¾-88	103½	104½
S Handels 9¼-26	124¼	105¾
Swed St Co 7¾-82	99½	100½
Tenneco 7¾-79	100½	101¼
Tenneco 7¾-87	99¾	100½
Textron 7¾-87	99¼	100¼
Transocean 8-25	103¼	104¼
Transocean 7¾-87	101	102
Un Oil 7-79	100½	101½
Un Oil 7½-87	101	102
Utah 8-87	102	103
Volvo (Mar) 8-87	93½	99½
Chrysler 5-88	70	72
Cont Tel 5½-88	84	85
Cr Suisse 4½-91	89¼	92¼
Cumm In 6¼-86	102	104
Dart Ind 4¾-87	83½	85½
EastKodak 4½-88	92½	94½
E.L. Int 4¾-87	80	82
Fairchild 5¼-91	89¼	90¼
Firestone 5-88	85	87
Ford 6-86	96	98
Ford 5-88	85½	88½
Gen Elec 4¼-87	89	91
Gen Foods 4½-82	95	97
Gillette 4¾-82	88½	90½
Gillette 4¾-87	79	81
Gould 5-87	118½	120½
GulfWestn 5-88	81½	83½
Honeywell 6-86	99½	97½
I.S.E. 6½-89	92½	94½
ITT 4½-87	85½	87½
Komatsu 5½-90	104½	105½
Matshita 6¾-90	116	117
Mitsui 7¼-90	107	109½
McDerm 4¾-87	149½	151½
MorganJP 4¼-87	102	105
Nabisco 5¼-83	102	104
Owens Ill 4½-87	122½	124½
PenneyJC 4½-87	80½	82½
PhilLamp 4¾-83	97½	99½
R.C.A. 5-88	86	88
Revlon 4¼-83	123	125
Revlon 4¾-87	110	112
Sperry 4½-88	87½	89½
Squibb 4½-87	80	82
Texaco 4½-88	84	86
UBS 5-91	74	76
Un Carb 4¾-82	107½	108½
WarnLamb 4½-87	96½	98½
WarnLamb 4¾-88	80	82
Xerox 5-88	82½	84½

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4½-87	85	90
Ashland 5-88	93	95
Beatrice 6¾-91	111½	113½
Beatrice 4½-92	100	102
Borden 6½-91	117	119
Borden 5-72	107½	109½
BroadHale 4½-87	78	80
Carnation 4-88	84	86
Chevron 5-88	122½	124½
Chrysler 4¾-86	67½	70½

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday	102.77	96.05	110.91
Previous	102.77	96.08	110.81

ESMARK

views sandwich-making as a noble art.

Not the prosaic slice of something between two slabs of bread, but an imaginative arrangement of Deli treats from Esmark's food company, Swift. Cheeses, sausages, loaves, roasts, hams, specialty meats, poultry, prepared foods. With Deli desserts to follow. Deli—one of the fastest-growing branches of the food business. Growth is what Esmark is all about. In food, fuel, fertilizers, personal products. Esmark, Inc., 55 East Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois 60603.

IC Industries earnings per share up 50% for record first six months.

IC INDUSTRIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME
For the quarter and six months ended June 30, 1977 compared with the same periods for 1976

(Dollars in thousands except per common share amounts)	Quarter Ended June 30,			Six Months Ended June 30,		
	1977	1976	% Change	1977	1976	% Change
Sales and Revenues	$482,338	$437,057	10.4	$903,329	$819,101	10.3
Income before Taxes	36,560	25,778	41.8	59,628	42,316	40.9
Taxes on Income	13,117	9,411	39.4	21,883	15,720	39.2
Net Income	23,443	16,367	43.2	37,745	26,596	41.9
Net Income per Common Share	$1.43	$.98	45.9	$2.24	$1.49	50.3

Record sales. Record net income. Record net income per common share. That's the kind of six months it's been at IC Industries.

Net income was $37.7 million, a 41.9% jump over 1976. That's $2.24 per common share, an increase of 50.3% over last year. Sales and revenues of $903 million were 10% ahead for the six months.

Commercial Products, Consumer Products again at record highs.

The Commercial Products and Consumer Products Groups continued to set new records. Their combined pre-tax income was $52 million, with sales reaching an all-time high of $508 million, up 10%.

Financial Services well ahead of 1976.

Another strong performer was our Financial Services Group, with pre-tax income 87.2% ahead of the first half of 1976.

Transportation enjoys profitable turnaround.

A significant factor in this performance was the strong turnaround of the Transportation Group, which earned $6.6 million pre-tax, compared with a pre-tax loss of $9.3 million in the same period of 1976.

ICG Railroad's favorable traffic mix and cost controls were decisive in the solidly based turnaround. Major increases were seen in corn and grain, soybeans, vehicles and parts, intermodal and in most categories of chemicals. Our railroad net income after tax, including real estate revenues, was more than double that of 1976.

What's New at IC Industries?

Stanray Corporation was acquired in April of 1977 and contributed to the Commercial Products Group's performance. Stanray is a major manufacturer of components for railroad cars, hydraulics and a leading manufacturer of aviation passenger loading bridges. Abex Corporation reported sales increases in its automotive, hydraulics and railroad products.

Midas-International, in the Consumer Products Group, opened an additional 58 automotive service shops in the first six months, bringing the total to 961 worldwide. To offset any possible negative impact on recreational vehicle sales from U.S. energy legislation, Midas has diversified into over-the-road trailers, delivery vans and van conversions.

If you'd like to know more about our company, and any of our five business groups, write: IC Industries, Stockerstrasse 38, 8002 Zurich, Switzerland.

IC Industries
Diversified in five business groups: Commercial Products, Consumer Products, Real Estate, Financial Services and Transportation.

Herald Tribune Classified Advertising Gets Results!

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) August 22

(Continued from preceding page.)

1977 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
35¼	29¾	ReinEl 1.20	10	71	30	29⅝	29⅞	
25¾	18⅝	RelianGp	5	155	25½	24¾	25¼+	½
43¼	34½	RelG pf 2.20		14	41	41	41	
30	24	RelG pf 2.60		13	25⅛	25	25⅛+	⅛
29¼	26⅝	Reln pf 2.68		33	29¼	29	29⅛+	⅛
11	7⅝	RepubCp	6	7	9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
24¼	15¼	RepFinS 1	5	5	23⅜	23¼	23⅜+	⅛
34⅞	22	RepStl 1.60	8	x53	22½	22	22⅛+	⅛
34⅛	28⅞	RepTex 1.20	7	2	29¼	29⅛	29⅛—	⅛
17⅛	15⅛	ResrvOil .20	13	407	16⅞	16¼	16¼+	⅛
26	15½	RevcoDS .40	13	31	19½	19¼	19½+	⅛
21¾	9¾	Revere	10	102	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞—	⅛
44½	36¼	Revlon 1	15	264	43	41⅞	42⅝+	¾
13½	9¾	Rexham .50	9	163	13⅝	13½	13½	
39½	31½	Rexnrd 1.44	6	24	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
70⅞	43¼	Reynln 3.28	9	144	67½	67	67½+	⅝
41⅞	33½	ReyMet 1.20	7	276	34¾	34½	34⅝+	⅛
11⅞	8	ReynSe .40a	8	14	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
15⅝	13⅝	RichCo 1	6	12	13¾	13⅝	13¾	
26¼	18¾	RichMer .90	10	487	24⅝	24	24⅝+	½
21⅛	17½	RiegelT 1.30	5	1	18½	18½	18½—	¼
30⅛	20½	RioGran .70	7	11	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	
17⅞	12½	RioGr pf .80		15	14⅛	14	14	
17½	13⅞	RiteAid .32	11	114	17⅝	17	17⅝+	⅜
25¾	18⅝	Robshw 1.10	10	3	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
25¾	21⅛	Robrtsn 1.50	9	x17	24	23⅞	23⅞—	⅛
14¼	9½	Robins .32	9	56	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
21¼	17¾	RochG 1.40	8	76	20½	20⅜	20½+	⅛
121	116¼	RochG pf 11		z100	120¼	120¼	120¼+	¼
17⅞	14¾	RochTl 1	9	14	16⅞	16¾	16¾—	⅛
13	10¾	Rockowr .76	5	27	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
37¾	30⅞	Rockwl 2.20	8	41	32⅛	31⅞	32	
91	75¾	RkInt pf 4.75		2	80	80	80 +	⅜
51½	32¾	RohmH 1.28	10	12	33⅛	33¼	33½+	⅜
6⅞	5⅛	Rohrlnd		5	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
24½	16⅛	Rollins .50	11	65	19¾	19½	19¾+	½
4⅞	3⅛	Ronson	73	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
26¼	20⅝	Roper 1.40	5	2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
14⅛	9¾	Rorer .60	10	189	12⅛	12	12	
29⅞	20½	Rosario .40b	13	17	21¾	21½	21½+	⅛
28½	14¼	Rowan .12	11	49	24⅝	24½	24⅝—	⅛
19⅞	14⅝	RoyCCol 1	6	41	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
61	51¼	RoylD 4.01e	5	416	56¾	54¼	55⅞—	⅛
27⅞	21⅛	Rubbrm .60	12	7	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
11⅞	10⅛	RussTog .76	8	19	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	
18	15⅛	RyderS .15r	7	79	16⅝	16⅛	15⅞—	⅛

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1977 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
25⅞	19⅝	SCMCp 1	6	65	22¼	21⅞	22⅛+	⅛
15½	12¾	SOSCcn .50	5	5	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	
33⅛	24	Sabine .50	10	34	29¾	29	29¾	
6⅜	4⅝	Safgdln .16	7	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
50⅛	42½	Safewy 2.20	10	92	44⅛	43	44⅛+	⅝
13⅞	9⅛	SagaCp .36	6	25	10¼	10¼	10¼	
44½	29⅞	SJoMn 1.30	11	x81	31⅛	30⅝	30¾—	⅝
14⅞	12½	StJoLP 1.12	9	8	13	12⅞	13	
47½	39¾	StLSaF 2.50	7	31	40¼	39¾	40¼	
13⅝	11⅛	StPaulS 1e		27	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
36⅞	28⅝	StRegP 1.64	8	102	29⅞	28⅞	29⅞+	¾
7⅛	6⅛	Salant .32	5	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
17⅞	13¼	Sambos .48	9	663	u18	17⅝	17¾—	⅛
15⅝	13⅛	SDieGE 1.20	8	110	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
12	7¼	SJuanR .99t	10	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
14⅞	9⅝	Sanders		41	14⅝	14	14⅝+	⅝
42½	35½	SFeInd 2	6	138	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛	
11⅛	9⅜	SFeIn pf .50		14	10	10	10	
56	42½	SFeInt .60	6	x288	48⅛	46⅞	48 +	1½
5	3⅛	SaulRE		11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
3⅞	2⅝	SavASlp	3	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7⅛	5⅜	SavOnD .24	7	11	5⅞	5¾	5⅞+	⅛
12¾	9⅜	SavElP 1b	8	76	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
16	14¼	SavE A 1.34		1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
42½	18⅞	SavBM .40	10	610	u42⅞	41	42⅛+	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Saxon	7	22	4	3⅞	4	
6⅝	5⅛	Schaefer	8	7	5⅜	5⅜	5⅝	
44⅞	31⅛	SchrPlo 1.12	11	845	35⅛	34⅝	35 +	⅛
18⅛	12⅝	Schlitz .68	11	303	13⅝	13	13⅛+	⅝
70⅝	55	Schlmb 1.10	17	533	66⅝	66¼	66⅝+	¼
15	13	SCOAIn .90	5	9	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
6⅞	5	ScotLad .36	11	36	5½	5⅜	5½	
29	22⅝	ScottFet 1.40	8	5	26⅞	26¾	26¾	
27⅞	21⅛	ScottFor 1	8	124	27½	27⅜	27½	
20⅝	15⅞	ScottP .76	9	x57	16¼	16⅛	16¼	
12	6	Scottys .20	10	18	11⅝	11⅛	11½+	¼
20⅝	19	Scovill x.20	7	18	20⅝	20½	20⅝	
8	6½	Scudder	13	65	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
9½	8⅜	Scud pf .71e		3	9	8⅞	8⅞	
60¼	24⅝	SeaCont .25	11	158	51⅞	51¼	51⅝—	⅛
39⅛	30⅛	SeabCL 2	6	336	32	31⅛	31⅛—	⅛
4⅞	3⅜	SeabWA .22t	4	58	4⅛	3⅞	4	
24	19½	Seagram .80	8	x13	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	¼
11¾	7¼	Seagrv .16e	6	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
17⅛	14¼	SealPw 1	7	x5	16	15⅞	15⅞—	¼
13¾	10½	SearleG .52	10	407	11⅛	10⅞	11 +	⅛
31⅞	27⅜	Sears .98	13	1185	u32¼	31⅛	32 +	⅛
15⅝	7⅜	Seatrain	14	54	12¼	12⅛	12¼+	⅛
41⅞	27⅜	Sedcoinc .30	7	50	35	34¼	34¼—	⅞
19⅞	15⅝	SeigLt 1.20b	6	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
7¼	4⅞	SvcCpInt .24	6	13	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
20½	15⅛	Servmt 1	7	18	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
11½	7⅜	Shakspr .40	6	32	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝—	¼
35⅝	28	Shaklee .50	9	67	u36¼	34¾	35⅛+	1⅛
20⅛	16⅝	Shapell .10	4	22	17⅛	16⅞	17 +	⅛
9⅜	6⅜	ShearH .30a	3	16	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
36½	31	ShellOil 1.60	6	336	31	d30⅝	30⅞—	⅛
40¾	31	ShellT .93e	7	4	40½	40½	40½—	¼
15⅛	11⅜	ShllrGl .60a	5	30	12¾	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
23⅞	18¼	ShllGl pf1.35		5	20⅛	20	20	
41½	30½	Shrwin 2.20	44	2	32	32	32 —	¼
14⅞	12	SierPac 1.10	7	26	14⅛	14	14	
34⅞	24	Signal 1.10	7	22	30¼	29⅞	30⅛+	⅛
40	36	Signode 1.32	10	10	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝+	⅛
7⅛	5⅛	SimPrec .18	7	13	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
19⅛	14⅜	Simm 1.12	16	24	15	14¾	14¾	
16⅝	11	SimpPat .50	12	297	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
25¾	19⅛	Singer .40	7	115	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
45	41½	Singr pf 3.50		8	42	41⅞	42 +	⅛
23½	17⅜	Skaggs .50	10	10	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
17	10½	Skil Cp	9	22	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
19¼	12	Skyline .32	13	158	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
17⅛	14⅛	SmithA .80	4	73	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	
40	29¼	SmithInt .72	9	54	32	31⅝	31⅝—	⅛
42	30⅜	Smtkln 1.10	17	652	u42⅞	42⅛	42⅞+	⅝
23⅞	16⅞	SmithTr .70	6	14	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞—	⅛
22	17	Smucker .90	8	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
19	11⅞	SolaBas .60	11	192	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
6⅝	2⅞	Sonesta	9	31	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
10⅝	8⅛	SonyCp .07e	14	113	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
50	37	SooLin 3.50e	6	11	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	
21	18¼	SCrEG 1.56	8	80	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	
20¾	17½	SoJerIn 1.62	9	9	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
17⅛	13	Soutdwn .60		11	17	17	17 —	⅛
31⅞	26	Sdwn pf 1.80		9	u32	31⅛	32 +	⅛
12¾	9⅝	SoetBk .40	10	20	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
9⅞	7	SoetPS 1.37t	7	14	8⅛	8⅛	8¼	
26⅞	21⅛	SoCalE 2	6	168	25⅞	25⅛	25⅝+	⅛
18⅛	15⅝	SouthCo 1.46	9	422	17	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
21⅛	18¼	SoInGE 1.32	8	x2	20¼	20¼	20¼—	⅛
63⅛	49⅝	SoNRes 2.70	7	68	59⅞	59¼	59⅞—	⅜
40¼	36⅛	SoNETel 3	9	8	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝—	⅛
38⅛	32⅝	SouPac 2.40	7	x345	33⅛	33	33⅛+	⅛
52⅜	50½	SouRy 2.60	8	249	51¾	51⅝	51¾+	⅛
6⅞	6¼	SouRy pf .50		11	6⅛	6¼	6⅛+	⅛
38⅛	30½	SoUnCo 1.92	15	3	33¾	33⅛	33⅛+	⅛
27⅜	20½	Soutind .60	11	55	25	24⅝	24⅞—	⅛
47	36	SouRoyl .68	15	81	39⅝	38	39⅞—	1⅛
25⅛	18⅜	SwtAir .28	7	28	23⅝	22⅝	23⅛+	⅛
25⅛	20½	SwtBksh 1	8	3	23⅛	23½	23½	
19⅞	7⅛	SwstFor .20	7	17	8⅛	8⅛	8½+	⅛
22⅜	19⅛	SwtFl pf1.50		5	20	20	20 —	⅛
16	14⅛	SwPbSv 1.10	9	57	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	
14⅛	11⅞	SparlF .28	7	38	14⅛	14	14⅛	
13⅜	9⅞	Sparton .48	6	70	12⅛	12½	12⅛+	⅛
20⅛	15⅛	SperryH 1	7	7	17⅜	17¾	17¾	
43⅛	35⅛	SperryR 1.12	8	135	37⅛	37	37¼+	⅛
15	12⅝	SpringM .90	8	14	14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛
29⅛	24	SquarD 1.20	13	54	27½	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
30½	23½	Squibb .96	11	251	25¾	25⅛	25½—	⅛
22¾	17¾	Staley 1	10	65	22¼	22	22¼+	⅛
24⅝	22⅛	StPoor 1.92a		x24	23½	23⅛	23⅛	
31⅛	24¼	StBrnd 1.28	13	150	28⅛	28	28⅛+	⅛
42¼	29¾	StBPaint .48	14	20	31⅛	30⅝	30⅞—	⅛
12⅝	9⅛	StdMotA .40	6	u	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
45½	38⅛	StOilCl 2.40	7	779	39¼	38⅝	39⅛+	⅛
59⅝	48⅛	StOInd 2.60	7	429	48⅞	d48	48¼—	⅝
91¼	73½	StOilOh 1.36	20	154	79¼	78⅝	78⅝+	⅛
11⅛	8½	StPacCp .20	3	6	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	
9	7	StPress .48	12	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
7⅛	6⅛	StPrud .66	13	26	7	6⅞	6⅞	
19	15⅛	Standex .90	7	6	18⅛	18⅛	18½	+1⅛
24⅝	19⅝	Starret 1.12a	7	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
13	11⅛	SteMSe 1.05		12	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
47⅞	34½	StaufCh 1.80	7	36	36⅛	36	36⅛	
10	7⅜	Sterchl .56	7	x6	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
17	13⅛	SterlDg .70	10	909	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
6⅞	4	SterlPre .12b	6	7	4	4	4	
13⅛	9⅝	Sterndnt .40		7	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
19⅞	16¼	StevenJ 1.20	5	32	17⅛	17¼	17¼	
37⅞	30¼	StewWa 1.96	7	9	30	d29⅝	29⅝—	⅛
23⅛	19⅝	StokVC 1.28	10	4	20	19⅝	20	
65⅛	53⅛	StoneW 2.50	8	5	61⅜	61⅛	61⅛—	⅛
15⅛	12⅝	StonCon .60	7	13	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
16½	13⅛	StopShop 1	5	5	14	13⅞	14	
16¼	9⅝	StorTec .67t	8	476	16¼	15⅜	16⅛+	⅝
28¼	20	StorerB 1	5	8	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
15¼	12⅝	StrldRit .92	7	70	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
50⅛	38⅛	StuWor 1.68	5	68	46⅛	45⅜	45⅞+	⅛
56⅛	43½	StuW pf 1.40		1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛+	⅛
5⅞	3¼	SuavSho .20	6	58	3⅛	d 3⅛	3⅛	
24⅛	19½	SubPrG 1.20	8	3	22⅛	22	22 —	⅛
12⅛	8½	SuCrest .30	4	15	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛+	⅛
25	18⅛	SunChm .40	6	112	24⅛	23⅛	23⅞—	⅛
47	40⅛	SunCo 2.52	6	251	44⅛	43⅛	43⅛—	⅛
51	41⅞	SunC pf 2.25		21	46⅛	45¼	45¼—	1⅛
25	19⅛	Sunbm 1.20	9	36	22⅛	22	22⅛+	⅛
42⅛	33⅛	Sundstr 1.20	10	72	40	39⅛	39⅛	
16½	11	SunsMg .10r	425	41	13	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
27⅛	21⅛	SuprVal .86	9	60	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
256	180	SuprOil 1.80	14	7	216	215	216	
9⅛	6⅜	SupmkG .36	6	38	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
22⅛	14⅛	Supscp .50e	6	26	16⅛	15⅜	16 —	⅛
8⅛	6⅛	SutroM .22e	41	38	8⅛	8	8⅛	
19⅛	15⅛	Swank 1a	7	29	17⅛	17	17 —	⅛
wi	36⅛	Sybron .96	8	18	18	17⅛	18 +	⅛
41⅛	36⅛	Sybrn pf2.40		2	38	38	38	
14⅛	7⅛	Sycor	16	64	10⅛	10	10 —	⅛
8⅝	5⅛	Systron	10	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛

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1977 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
18¼	7⅜	TRE Cp .40	13	263	10⅛	9¾	10⅛+	⅜
40⅛	32	TRW 1.60	8	355	33¾	32⅝	33¼+	⅝
90	74⅛	TRW pf 4.40		4	75⅝	75⅛	75⅝+	⅛
33⅞	26⅝	TaftBrd 1	8	64	28	27⅛	28 +	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Talcott	25	32	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
11⅛	8⅛	Talley .70	6	60	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
13⅞	10⅛	Talley pf 1		1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
28⅝	17⅛	TampEl 1.72	10	57	26⅛	25⅝	26⅛+	½
47⅞	21	Tandy	6	46	26⅞	25⅞	26⅝—	⅛
16	9⅝	Tandycft	5	24	10⅛	9⅞	10 +	⅛
12⅛	9	Tappan .24	10	46	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
44⅛	32½	Technicr .88	9	78	43⅞	42	43⅞+	1⅛
22⅛	20⅛	Technicr wi		27	22	21⅛	22 +	1
17⅛	5¼	Tchncolr .40	8	78	11⅛	10⅛	10⅞+	⅛
13	9	Technicn	9	146	10⅛	9⅞	10 +	⅛
37½	28¼	Tektrnx .30	15	356	u38¼	37⅛	38⅛+	⅛
6⅞	4⅛	Telecor .30	6	28	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
74⅛	63⅛	Teledn 1.45t	5	101	58⅛	57⅛	58½+	⅝
9⅛	6⅛	Telprmt	23	66	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
3⅛	2⅛	Telex	9	75	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
37⅛	31⅛	Tenneco 2	7	279	32⅛	32	32⅛—	⅛
17⅛	10	Tesoro 1		925	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
31	21⅛	Tesor pf 2.16		498	22	21⅛	21⅞—	⅛
30⅛	25⅛	Texaco 2	8	1985	27⅛	27¼	27⅛—	⅛
39⅛	31⅛	TexCm 1.10	10	24	34½	34¼	34¼—	¼
46⅞	36⅛	TexEst 2.10	9	136	41⅛	40⅛	40⅞—	1⅛
29⅛	26⅛	TxET pf 2.40		10	27½	27½	27½+	⅛
32⅛	29⅛	TxET pf 2.87		11	31⅛	31	31 —	⅛
49	41⅛	TexGsT 2.40	9	x34	44⅛	44	44 —	⅛
21⅛	14⅛	TexInd 1b	9	26	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛+	⅛
102½	75⅛	TexInst 1.32	19	243	98	92⅛	92⅞—	⅛
12⅛	8⅛	TexInt	12	119	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
34½	25⅛	TexOGs .28	9	111	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛—	⅛
40	28⅛	TxPcLd .35e	14	1	38	38	38	
22⅛	18⅛	TexUtil 1.40	9	766	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
31⅛	22⅛	Texgulf 1.20	15	119	23⅛	23	23	
55⅛	43⅛	Texglf pf 3		7	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛—	⅛
5⅛	3	Texfl Ind		32	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
29⅛	25	Textron 1.40	8	32	27⅛	27½	27½+	⅛
34⅛	30⅛	Textr pf2.08		2	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛+	⅛
26⅛	22⅛	Textr pf1.40		1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
27⅛	19⅛	Thiokol 1	7	59	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛+	⅛
40⅛	32⅛	ThomBet 1	15	11	37	36⅛	37 +	⅛
12⅛	10	Thomin .44	7	5	12	12	12	
9⅛	7⅛	Thrifty .48	9	14	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
27	16⅛	T Idwatr .60	7	65	22⅛	21½	22⅛+	⅛
13⅛	10⅛	Tigerint .50	7	85	10⅛	10½	10⅛—	⅛
[illegible]								
25⅛	20	TimeMir .80	10	x66	23⅛	23	23⅛+	⅛
55½	50	Timken 2.20	9	10	53	53	53	
18⅛	16	Tishman	47	313	18⅛	17⅛	18	
10⅛	5⅛	TobinP .15e		11	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
17⅛	8⅛	ToddSh	70	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
27⅛	24⅛	TolEdis 2.12	9	47	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
26½	24⅛	TolEd pf2.21		1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
12⅛	9⅛	TonkaCp .48	9	18	10½	10⅛	10½+	⅛
7⅛	6⅛	TootRol .40b	10	1	7	7	7 —	⅛
15⅛	10⅛	Tracor .28	7	74	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛+	⅛
41⅛	31⅛	Trane 1.08	10	18	38	37⅛	38 —	⅛
39⅛	34⅛	TranUn 1.92	9	39	36⅛	36½	36⅛+	⅛
12⅛	8⅛	TWA	4	149	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛	
26⅛	17	TWA pf 2		15	25⅛	25½	25½—	⅛
18⅛	17⅛	TWA pf 1.90		41	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
16⅛	13⅛	Transam .66	8	371	15⅛	15	15⅛	+⅛
24⅛	22⅛	TrgnInc 1.96		6	24	23⅛	23⅛	
22⅛	17	Transco 1	8	82	20½	20⅛	20⅛	
11⅛	8½	Transcn .52	7	8	8⅛	d 8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
7⅛	70⅛	TrGP pf 6.65		z50	u75⅛	75⅛	75⅛+	⅛
99½	91½	TrGP pf 8.64		z200	99⅛	98½	98⅛+	⅛
28½	26⅛	TrGP pf 2.50		7	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
13⅛	9⅛	Transoh .28	4	31	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
27⅛	21	Tranwy 1.60	7	82	25⅛	25½	25½—	⅛
37	30	Travlrs 1.28	8	136	34	33½	34	
43	37	Travlr pf 2		2	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛—	⅛
22½	19⅛	TriCon 2.14e		58	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
33½	31½	TriCn pf 2.50		3	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛+	⅛
10⅛	8⅛	Trialnd .07e		4	8⅛	8½	8½—	⅛
26⅛	17⅛	Trintyln .80	6	6	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
35⅛	25⅛	Tropican 1	16	x28	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛+	⅛
17⅛	14	TocsnG 1.36	8	205	16	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
25⅛	9⅛	TwenCn .70	9	298	25⅛	25	25	
24½	16	TycoLab .40	8	47	16⅛	16	16⅛+	⅛
24⅛	19½	TylerCp .60	7	12	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
23⅛	18	Tymshr	13	113	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛

U

1977 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
27⅛	17⅛	UALInc .60	8	206	19	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
20⅛	17⅛	UGICp 1.48	7	9	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
31½	28⅛	UGI pf 2.75		250	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛—	⅛
17⅛	13½	UMCInd 1.20	9	30	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	UMET Tr		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
18⅛	13⅛	UOP .70	8	30	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
23⅛	17⅛	UVInd 1	6	984	23⅛	22½	23 —	⅛
67½	62⅛	UVIn pf 5.50		1	66	66	66 +	⅛
54	36⅛	UVIn pf 1.26		3	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛—	⅛
22⅛	19	UARCO 1.28	6	9	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
14	10⅛	Unarco .70	4	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
56	47⅛	UniNV 3.35e	7	20	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛—	⅛
13⅛	10⅛	UnBncp .84	6	28	12⅛	12	12	
66⅛	47½	UCamp 1.80	10	55	49⅛	49	49⅛+	½
62⅛	45⅛	UnCarb 2.80	7	401	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛+	⅛
9	7½	UnCmrce	13	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
7⅛	5	UnionCp	8	152	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
16⅛	15	UnElec 1.36	10	131	16⅛	16	16	
42	38½	UnEl pf 3.50		z300	41	41	41 +	1½
31	29⅛	UnEl pf 2.72		6	27⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
59⅛	50⅛	UnOCal 2.20	7	355	55⅛	54⅛	54⅛—	⅛
58½	48	UPacC 1.70	11	429	51⅛	50⅛	51⅛+	⅛
11⅛	9⅛	Uniroyal .50	7	144	9⅛	9½	9½—	⅛
91	82½	Unlryal pf 8		z380	89½	88½	89½+	1
10⅛	7½	UnBrand	5	38	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
15½	12	UnBrnd pfA		3	15	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
17⅛	10	UnitCp .80e		59	11	11	11	
30½	25⅛	UnEnRs 1.72	5	51	29½	29⅛	29⅛+	⅛
16⅛	11	UFinCal .40	4	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
14⅛	11⅛	UnGrnty	5	11	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
29⅛	25⅛	UIHum 2.44	9	2	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
25⅛	23⅛	UIIlu pf 2.20		z220	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
9⅛	19⅛	UniInd .70	8	3	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
6⅛	5⅛	UnitInn .14	5	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
13⅛	12⅛	UJerBk 1.04	8	11	12⅛	12½	12½	
44⅛	31⅛	UnNucl 1.20t	9	140	35½	34⅛	35½+	⅛
4⅛	2	UnPkMn	2	9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
15⅛	10⅛	UnRefg .64	5	x2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
18⅛	14⅛	USFoS 1.26e		10	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
39⅛	33⅛	USFidG 1.84	7	105	35⅛	35	35	
26⅛	22⅛	USGyps 1.60	12	141	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
26⅛	25	USGy pf1.80		1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
8⅛	6⅛	USHom .20	6	57	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
6⅛	6⅛	USInd .40	7	39	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
15⅛	9⅛	USLeasg .40	6	36	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	US Rty		7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
27	18	USShoe 1.20	7	14	21⅛	21⅛	21½	
50	31	USSteel 2.20	9	977	32⅛	d30⅛	32⅛+	⅛
38⅛	29⅛	USTobc 1.40	12	9	30⅛	29⅛	30⅛—	⅛
41⅛	34⅛	UnTech 1.80	7	499	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛—	⅛
122	110⅛	UnTch pf7.32		2	118⅛	116⅛	116⅛+	⅛
21⅛	17⅛	UniTel 1.28	9	67	20⅛	20½	20⅛+	⅛
26⅛	22⅛	UnFT 2pf1.50		5	25⅛	25½	25½	
10⅛	6⅛	Unitrod .10	9	16	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
11	9⅛	Univar .36	7	22	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
22⅛	8⅛	UnivFd 1.12	8	3	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
33⅛	20⅛	UnLeaf 1.88	7	6	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛+	⅛
38⅛	30	Upjohn 1.20	18	61	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛+	⅛
19⅛	14½	USLIFE .48	7	20	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛

1977 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low
12½	10⅛	UsslifeF .96a		9	10⅛	12
23⅛	20⅛	UtahPL	11	70	21⅛	21⅛
34⅛	31⅛	UtPL pf 2.80		4	34	33⅛

V

1977 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low
22⅛	18⅛	VFCp 1.10	8	2	18⅛	19⅛
24⅛	17½	VSICorp .80	7	3	23	22
10⅛	7	Valleyln .40	27	32	8⅛	8½
21½	14⅛	Varian .28	12	30	17½	17⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Varolnc .20a	5	156	10⅛	10
6⅛	4⅛	Vendo		29	5½	5⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Venice .15t		21	2⅛	2⅛
15	13⅛	VestSe 1.31e		42	15	14⅛
23	13⅛	Vetco .20g	17	51	14⅛	14½
17⅛	9½	Viacom .20	14	18	16⅛	16⅛
15⅛	14	VaEEPw 1.24	8	342	15½	15⅛
60	54½	VaEP pf 5		z100	57	57
104	97½	VaEP pf8.84		z50	102½	102¼
32¼	30⅛	VaEP pf2.90		10	32	32
85½	79	VaEP pf7.20		z600	84½	83½
5⅛	4⅛	Vornado		18	7⅛	7⅛
27⅛	21⅛	VulcnM 1.10	7	x20	23⅛	22⅛

W

1977 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low
21	15⅛	Waghov .54	9	25	16⅛	16⅛
4⅛	3	WachRty		22	4⅛	4⅛
17⅛	14⅛	Walgrn 1.10	7	14	16⅛	16⅛
26⅛	22⅛	WlkrA 1.40a	7	9	25½	25
27½	20½	WallMu 1.20	3	1	21⅛	21⅛
39⅛	28⅛	WaltJm 1.40	7	67	29	28⅛
42⅛	30⅛	WaltJ pfl.60		9	31⅛	30⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Warnaco		21	6⅛	6⅛
32⅛	23⅛	WarnS 1.28	8	6	23½	d23⅛
32⅛	26⅛	WrnCom .80	6	125	29⅛	28⅛
37⅛	25⅛	WarnrL 1.10	13	522	27⅛	27
25⅛	21	WashGs 2.08	8	12	24⅛	24½
20⅛	16⅛	WashNat .80	7	2	19⅛	19⅛
25⅛	18⅛	WashStl 1.20	10	1	23½	23½
25⅛	20½	WshWt 1.76	8	12	22⅛	22
17⅛	12	WasteM .28	12	34	16⅛	16⅛
29½	18½	WatkinJ .32	12	147	23⅛	22⅛
7⅛	5⅛	WayGos .48	15	2	6⅛	6⅛
6⅛	4⅛	WeanUn	4	22	5⅛	5⅛
13⅛	8⅛	Weathrd .50	10	16	13½	13½
13⅛	8	WebbD .10e	15	146	12⅛	11⅛
28⅛	24⅛	WeisMkt .82	8	2	26⅛	26⅛
28⅛	24⅛	WellsF 1.12	7	135	25⅛	25⅛
13⅛	9⅛	WelIFM .67e	13	10	12⅛	12⅛
57	54	WtPP pf4.50		z20	56	56
41	32½	WtPtPa 2.40	7	69	36½	36⅛
10⅛	7⅛	WnAirL .40	7	218	7½	d 7⅛
33	26½	WnBnc 1.50	7	50	31	30⅛
25	14⅛	WnNoA .40b	7	28	20⅛	20⅛
23⅛	14	WnPacIn	4	23	20⅛	20½
23⅛	17	WnPubl .88	9	34	22⅛	21⅛
20½	17	WUnion 1.40	8	150	19⅛	19½
54½	50	WnUn pf4.60		1	54	54
12⅛	11⅛	WnUn dpfl.18		36	12⅛	12½
27⅛	25⅛	WUTI pf 2.56		8	26⅛	26⅛
22⅛	16½	WestgEl .97	8	447	20½	20⅛
52½	46½	Westg pf3.80		z30	52	52
1⅛	½	Westmor		4	9-16	½
33⅛	25⅛	Wstvac 1.10	8	13	27⅛	26⅛
16½	16	Weybrg 1	6	2	16	16
46½	31⅛	Weyerhr .80	13	788	32⅛	31⅛
64½	48	Weyr pf 2.80		78	49⅛	49
32½	24	WheelF .72	12	29	30⅛	29⅛
20	12	WheelPit		31	12⅛	d11⅛
53	47⅛	WhelPit pf 5		z340	47⅛	47½
27⅛	23⅛	Whirlpool 1	9	x240	24⅛	24⅛
28⅛	22	WhitCo 1.18	5	42	22⅛	22⅛
42⅛	38⅛	WhitC pfA 3		1	41⅛	41⅛
8⅛	6⅛	WhiteMt	4	133	6⅛	6⅛
28⅛	21⅛	Whitting 1.50	7	10	21⅛	21⅛
6⅛	4⅛	Whittakr	9	64	6⅛	6
16	12½	Wickes .72b	8	72	14½	14½
10	6⅛	Wiebldt .36	8	6	7⅛	7⅛
26⅛	21⅛	Williams 1	8	203	21⅛	d21⅛
9⅛	6½	WilshrO .12	9	79	7⅛	7
45½	40	WinnD 1.68	12	21	42⅛	42⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Winnbgo	15	110	3⅛	d 3⅛
19⅛	14½	WinterJ 1	5	5	14⅛	14⅛
32⅛	27⅛	WisEP 2.12	10	38	29⅛	29
101⅛	93	WisE pf 7.75		z100	99	99
23⅛	19⅛	WisGas 1.80	6	51	21½	21⅛
23	19⅛	WiscPL 1.60	9	23	20⅛	20⅛
21⅛	18⅛	WiscPS 1.54	11	14	20⅛	20⅛
34	25⅛	Witco 1.52	7	5	26⅛	26⅛
15⅛	11⅛	WitfrD .60	5	36	12⅛	12⅛
5⅛	3⅛	WolvrW .12	7	264	u 5⅛	5⅛
12⅛	10⅛	Wometc .48	6	12	11⅛	11
8⅛	6½	WoodCp .40	6	x14	7	6⅛
30	19½	WoodPet .30	11	90	23⅛	22⅛
26⅛	16⅛	Wolwth 1.40	6	714	19⅛	18⅛
29½	29	Wolw pf 2.20		7	30	29⅛
6	4⅛	WorldAir	10	5	4⅛	4⅛
85⅛	70⅛	Wrigly 2.40a	12	33	83⅛	83
10⅛	8⅛	Wurlitzr .40	6	33	8⅛	8⅛
14⅛	9⅛	Wylain .60	11	12	13⅛	13
8⅛	5⅛	WyleLb .32	6	20	6⅛	6⅛

X

1977 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low
59⅛	43⅛	Xerox 1.60	12	1385	55⅛	54⅛
31⅛	15⅛	Xtra .24e	6	238	26⅛	25⅛

Y

1977 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low
13⅛	10⅛	Yates .05e	5	24	11⅛	10⅛

Z

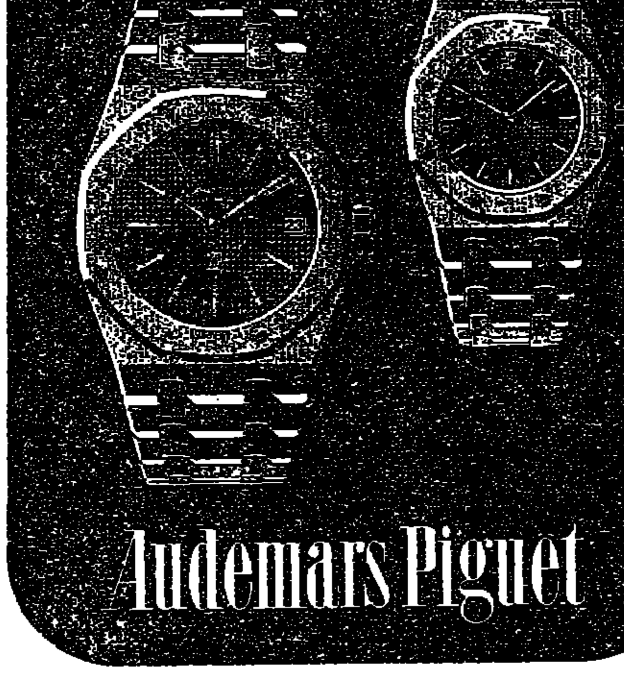
1977 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low
16⅛	12⅛	ZaleCp .88	7	107	14⅛	14⅛
15	11½	ZalepfA .80		1	12	12
14⅛	10	Zapata .30b	6	29	11⅛	11½
8⅛	7	ZayreCp	3	34	7⅛	7⅛
28	20	ZenithR 1	11	109	21	20⅛
16⅛	13	Zurmind .60	9	49	14⅛	14⅛

Sales figures are unofficial.
d—New yearly low. u—New yearly high
Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.
—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. j—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.
cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex distribution.
vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.
Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Mon.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra. lb	N/A	*1.16
Coffee 4 Santos lb	*2.00	*1.46
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd.	.44	.39
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	258.0	212.0
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	210.19	210.19
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt	65-66	83-84
Lead spot, lb	.31	.24½-.25
Copper elect. lb	65⅞	74⅝
Tin (Straits), lb	5.7238	4.0148
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb	.34	.37-.40
Silver N.Y., oz	4.365	4.260
Gold N.Y., oz	145.45	106.60
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index		
Aug 22	895.0 f	816.9

f—Final.
p—Preliminary.
* Nominal.
** Revised.



GENEVA: GUBELIN, 60 Rue du Rhône · LES AMBASSADEURS, 20 Quai du Général Guisan · ZBINDEN, 17 Rue du Mont-Blanc
LONDON: ALGERNON ASPREY, 27 Bruton Street · ASPREY & CO., New Bond Street · GARRARD & CO. Ltd, 112 Regent Street
PARIS: ALDEBERT, 1 Bd. de la Madeleine · CLERC, 4 Place de l'Opéra · FRED, 6 Rue Royale
ROME: BEDETTI, 11 Piazza San Silvestro · BULGARI, Via Condotti
ZURICH: GUBELIN, 36 Bahnhofstrasse · LES AMBASSADEURS, 64 Bahnhofstrasse · MEISTER, 33 Bahnhofstrasse

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Audemars Piguet

26. Get a clue from the sound of his voice.

(An international call means business.)

Long Distance is the next best thing to being there.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

New Issue — August, 1977

DBC

DOW BANKING CORPORATION
London Branch
U.S. $15,000,000
Floating Rate Dollar Certificates of Deposit due 1982

European Banking Company Limited — J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK FUTURES
Aug. 22, 1977

SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Sep	7.77	7.80	7.70	7.76	—0.01
Oct	7.99	8.01	7.90	7.95	—0.07
Jan	8.62	8.62	8.62	b8.64	.
Mar	8.80	8.85	8.74	8.85	+0.05
May	8.89	8.95	8.84	8.95	+0.15
Jul	9.01	9.06	8.96	9.04	+0.09
Sep	9.18	9.19	9.11	9.18	+0.08
Oct	9.30	9.30	9.20	9.26	+0.02

Sales: 3,939
a-asked, b-bid, n-nominal

COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Sep	205.00	207.00	203.00	205.00	+1.00
Dec	191.50	191.75	189.55	b191.25	.
Mar	177.00	178.50	175.00	178.00	+1.00
May	174.25	175.00	174.00	b176.00	.
Sep	168.00	168.00	168.00	a177.50	.

Sales: 174.

ORANGE JUICE 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Sep	110.00	110.00	110.00a	110.00	.
Nov	105.30	106.40	105.30	105.30	.
Jan	90.75	92.75	90.60	92.70	.
Mar	88.75	91.00	88.70	90.50	.
May	89.00	90.90	80.80	98.90	.
Jul	88.90	90.25	88.90	b90.90	.
Sep	86.50	87.50	86.50	b88.50	.
Nov	86.50	87.00	86.50	b87.00	.
Jan	82.00	82.00	81.50	b82.50	.

Sales: 1,250.

COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	200.00	200.00	196.00	196.50s	—4.85
Sep	192.60	194.50	189.45	189.95s	—5.50
Dec	177.50	178.25	173.25	173.35s	—5.90
Mar	169.50	169.75	164.20	164.80s	—5.45
May	163.65	163.65	159.00	159.15s	—4.90
Jul	153.60	153.60	153.60	153.45s	—4.75
Sep	152.25	152.25	147.55	147.55s	—4.60
Dec	143.55	143.55	139.00	139.00s	—4.55

Sales: 1,538
s-settling.

COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aug	52.50	52.50	52.50	52.30s	—0.70
Sep	52.90	52.90	52.50	52.50s	—0.60
Dec	54.30	54.30	53.70	53.70s	—0.70
Jan	54.40	54.40	54.40	54.10s	—0.70
Mar	55.50	55.60	55.00	55.00s	—0.70
May	56.50	56.50	56.00	55.90s	—0.70
Jul	57.50	57.50	57.00	56.80s	—0.70
Sep	58.50	58.50	57.95	57.70s	—0.70

Sales: estimated 2,432.

COTTON, No. 2 50,000 lbs; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Oct	54.40	55.20	54.20	54.40	—0.16
Dec	54.40	54.90	54.15	54.37	—0.18
Mar	55.35	55.65	55.00	55.22	—0.22
May	56.05	56.25	55.80	b55.75	
Jul	56.90	57.00	56.80	56.50	—0.20
Oct	57.60	57.60	57.60	b57.40	.
Dec	57.40	57.68	57.20	b57.35	.

Sales: 1,550.
a-asked, b-bid, n-nominal.

N.Y. SILVER 5,000 troy oz.; cents per troy oz.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Sep	439.50	439.50	435.40	435.80s	—5.10
Dec	447.80	447.80	443.20	443.70s	—5.10
Jan	448.40	448.40	446.40	446.40s	—5.10
Mar	456.30	456.30	451.30	451.70s	—5.00
May	460.60	460.60	456.00	457.10s	—4.90
Jul	466.30	466.30	462.00	462.60s	—4.90
Sep	471.70	471.70	468.10	468.10s	—4.90
Dec	476.50	477.30	476.00	476.40s	—4.80

Sales estimated: 7,000.

MAINE ROUND WHITE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Nov	4.25	4.32	4.20	4.32	+0.15
Mar	4.82	4.96	4.82	4.95	+0.18
Apr	5.34	5.34	5.22	5.25	.
May	5.91	5.98	5.86	5.98	+0.14

Sales: 1,701

GOLD 100 troy oz.; $ per troy oz

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aug	144.30	144.30	144.30	144.30s	—0.60
Oct	145.00	145.10	144.50	144.90s	—0.60
Dec	146.50	146.60	145.70	146.20s	—0.60
Feb	147.50	147.50	147.50	147.50s	—0.60
Apr	149.50	149.50	148.70	149.08s	—0.60
Jun	150.50	150.50	150.20	150.50s	—0.60
Dec	155.80	155.80	155.40	155.40s	—0.60

Sales estimated 1,109
s-settling.

CHICAGO FUTURES
Aug. 22, 1977

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Sep	2.17	2.17¼	2.14½	2.14¾	—.02½
Dec	2.27	2.27½	2.24¾	2.25½	—.02¾
Mar	2.36½	2.36½	2.34	2.34½	—.02½
May	2.41	2.41	2.38¾	2.39½	—.02½
Jul	2.46¼	2.46¼	2.43½	2.44	—.02¼
Sep	2.49	2.49¼	2.48½	2.49	—.02¼

CORN (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Sep	1.82	1.82¼	1.81	1.81¼	—.02
Dec	1.92	1.92	1.91	1.91	—.01¾
Mar	2.00¼	2.00¼	1.98¾	1.99	—.01¾
May	2.05½	2.05½	2.04	2.04	—.01¾
Jul	2.08¾	2.08¾	2.07½	2.08	—.01½
Sep	2.11¾	2.11¾	2.10½	2.10½	—.01¾

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aug	6.02	6.15	5.59½	5.62¾	—.26¾
Sep	5.16	5.17	5.06	5.13¼	—.08¼
Nov	5.07	5.09	4.93½	5.05¾	—.08¼
Jan	5.14	5.16	5.06½	5.12	—.08
Mar	5.25	5.25	5.15	5.20½	—.08½
May	5.30	5.30	5.22	5.27	—.09
Jul	5.35	5.35	5.26½	5.33	—.07½
Aug	5.32	5.35	5.30	5.35	—.08½

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aug	19.60	19.60	18.70	18.90	—.62
Sep	19.50	19.50	18.70	18.93	—.44
Oct	18.90	18.90	18.41	18.60	—.35
Dec	18.60	18.60	18.15	18.27	—.40
Jan	18.50	18.50	18.20	18.30	—.40
Mar	18.55	18.60	18.25	18.43	—.37
May	18.70	18.70	18.35	18.40	—.45
Jul	18.55	18.55	18.35	18.45	—.43
Aug	18.40	18.40	18.40	18.45	—.45

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aug	136.00	136.00	132.00	132.50	—3.70
Sep	135.50	135.50	132.10	132.20	—3.10
Oct	134.50	135.00	132.50	133.30	—2.50
Dec	136.50	136.50	134.50	136.20	— .90
Jan	137.50	138.50	136.80	138.30	— .90
Mar	142.00	142.00	140.70	141.90	— .90
May	145.50	145.50	143.60	144.70	—1.30
Jul	148.50	148.50	147.00	147.50	— .50
Aug	149.00	150.00	149.00	150.50	+1.00

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aug	438.00	438.50	436.00	436.00	—3.50
Oct	442.50	442.50	437.50	438.50	—4.00
Dec	447.50	447.50	443.00	443.40	—4.50
Feb	452.00	452.50	446.20	448.50	—4.70
Apr	456.30	456.30	453.50	453.50	—5.00
Jun	461.60	461.60	458.70	458.70	—5.30
Aug	469.60	469.60	464.00	464.00	—5.50
Oct	475.00	475.00	469.50	469.50	—5.50
Dec	478.00	478.00	475.10	475.20	—5.30
Feb	483.50	483.50	480.70	480.70	—5.30

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Oct	39.00	39.22	38.37	38.40	— .32
Dec	37.80	37.92	37.15	37.20	— .37
Jan	37.50	37.58	36.80	36.80	— .50
Feb	37.25	37.40	36.60	36.62	— .47
Apr	37.47	37.50	36.60	36.62	— .65
Jun	38.67	38.70	37.85	37.90	— .52
Oct	39.00	39.00	38.35	38.35	— .45

Sales: Oct 4512; Dec 1863; Jan 5; Feb 952; April 345; June 162; Oct 36.
Open interest: Oct 17029; Dec 11093; Jan 339; Feb 5405; April 3412; June 2254; Oct 43.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs.)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Oct	38.90	39.25	37.95	38.17	— .72
Dec	37.20	37.30	36.20	36.35	— .75
Feb	34.92	35.05	33.72	34.00	— .87
Apr	32.45	32.47	31.00	31.15	— .97
Jun	33.50	33.70	32.75	32.75	— .65
Jul	33.50	33.75	33.10	33.15	— .20
Oct	30.12	30.25	29.85	29.85	— .17

Sales: Oct 5129; Dec 3809; Feb 760; April 236; June 55; July 12; Oct 43.
Open interest: Oct 6069; Dec 4191; Feb 1549; April 1151 June 173; July 104; Oct 104.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Sep	56.05	56.05	55.55	55.95	— .10
Oct	52.40	52.40	52.40	52.40	— .60
Nov	57.00	570.0	56.40	56.70	— .45
Dec	56.85	58.90	58.15	58.65	— .55
Jan			55.25	55.25	— .40

Sales: Sep 232; Oct 1; Nov 22; Dec 136; Jan 0.
Open interest: Sep 1138; Oct 94; Nov 325; Dec 784; Jan 39.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aug	59.30	60.62	58.35	58.67	+ .05
Feb	50.30	50.25	47.90	47.90	—2.00
Mar	49.30	49.50	47.27	47.27	—2.00
May	49.50	49.50	47.42	47.42	—2.00
Jul	49.40	49.60	47.18	47.10	—2.00
Aug	48.00	48.00	45.40	45.40	—2.00

Sales: Aug 236; Feb 3534; March 508; May 62; July 18 Aug 4.
Open interest: Aug 428; Feb 4513; March 1274; May 501; July 212; Aug 89.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

Aug. 22, 1977
(4 p.m. closing prices)

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Ponderosa	266,900	12⅝	+ ⅛
Exxon	237,100	48½	+ ⅛
Black Deck	225,800	16	⅛
Beth Steel	215,900	20⅝	+ ½
Texaco Inc	207,200	27¾	— ⅛
PepsiCo	198,400	26⅞	+ ½
Chris Craft	174,700	7⅞	+ ⅜
Babcok Wil	158,400	56⅛	— ⅛
SearsRb	157,700	32	+ ¼
Xerox Cp	148,300	55⅛	+ ⅛
K mart	131,500	31⅝	+ 1⅛
Occiden Pet	131,500	24¾	— ⅛
Dow Ch	129,700	31⅝	+ ½
East Kodak	128,300	64⅝	+ 1½
Allied Chem	123,700	44⅛	— ⅛

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	17.87	20.80
Advanced	717	558
Declined	671	765
Unchanged	498	535
Total issues	1886	1858
New 1977 highs	39	23
New 1977 lows	63	69

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	861.56	871.45	856.55	867.29+	3.81
20 Trn	214.36	217.03	213.19	216.01+	1.21
15 Utl	110.84	111.39	110.40	110.91+	0.10
65 Stk	291.79	294.82	290.20	293.45+	1.22

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Industrials	108.27	106.60	107.73	+0.41
Utilities	54.86	54.27	54.47	—0.20
Finance	12.02	11.90	11.97	—0.02
Transportation	13.65	13.42	13.59	+0.08
Composite	98.29	96.84	97.79	+0.26

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	53.49	53.22	53.49	+0.11
Industrials	57.48	57.08	57.39	+0.17
Transportation	40.67	40.30	40.67	+0.15
Utilities	41.21	41.16	41.20	—0.03
Finance	56.54	56.33	56.54	—0.02

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Aug. 19	120,825	238,785	1,180
Aug. 18	125,382	239,426	1,081
Aug. 17	117,874	240,845	677
Aug. 16	115,577	251,294	784
Aug. 15	121,240	253,460	1,386

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

UVInd wt	141,600	4⅝	— ⅛
GrBas Pet	75,200	7	— ¼
HouOilM	73,400	40⅞	+ ⅛
Nat Patent	44,100	11⅛	+ ⅜
FlukeJ	31,400	15⅝	+ ⅜
Syntex Corp	25,100	19	+ ½
CampChb A	24,600	2 11-16	—3-16
Garcia Corp	24,200	3⅛	+ ⅛
AE Plastic	23,900	8⅝	— ⅜
Interway Cp	23,000	27¼	+1⅛

Appro final total 2,020,000
Stock sales year ago 1,720,000

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	Chg.
118.87	118.44	118.87	+0.19

European Gold Markets

Aug. 22, 1977

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	144.20	144.10	—0.40
Zurich	144.375	144.125	—0.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	148.82	—	—

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options (prices in $/oz.)

Basis	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.
140	4.00-5.00	8.00-9.25	—
145	0.10-0.70	5.25-6.25	8.00-9.00
150	0.01-0.20	2.50-3.50	5.00-6.00

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 312560 - Telex 28305

Paris Commodities

Aug. 22, 1977

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Ch.
SUGAR				
Oct	825	846	815- 820	+11
Nov			815- 825	+11
Dec	997	915	915- 918	+ 5
Jan			920- 925	+10
Mar	980	972	972- 978	+ 5
May	1,018	993	1,005-1,009	+20
Jul			1,010-1,020	+15
Aug			1,030-1,040	+15
Oct			1,030-1,070	+10
Lots: 45.				
COCOA				
Sep	2,380	2,350	2,350-2,362	—65
Dec	2,050	2,014	2,037-2,039	—66
Mar	1,980	—	1,950-1,978	—65
May			1,910-1,958	—70
Jul			— -1,880	—75
Sep			— -1,840	—75
Lots: 42.				

London Metals Market

Aug. 22, 1977

	Today Bid-Asked	Previous Bid-Asked
Copper wire bars: spot	658 - 658.50	668 - 668.50
3 months	673 - 673.50	683 - 684
Cathodes: spot	648 - 649	659 - 660
3 months	663 - 664	674 - 674.50
Tin: spot	6,720 -6,740	6,725 -6,735
3 months	6,625 -6,630	6,605 -6,610
Lead: spot	318.50- 319	319.50- 320
3 months	321 - 321.50	322.50- 323
Zinc: spot	299 - 300	301 - 302
3 months	306 - 306.50	307 - 308
Silver: spot	252.20- 252.40	254.50- 254.60
3 months	256.20- 256.50	258 - 258.80

London Commodities

Aug. 22, 1977

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Previous (Close)
SUGAR				
Oct	112.50	111.50	112.30-112.35	111.95-112
Dec	116.95	115.25	116.50-116.70	116 -116.05
Mar	124.40	122.50	124.25-124.55	123.85-123.20
May	126.25	124.50	126.25-126.40	125.10-125.15
Aug	129.75	128.50	129 -129.10	128.50-128.75
Oct	133.75	132.50	132.60-133	132.25-132.50
Dec	136.75	136	136.75-137	135.50-136.50
Lots: 1,662.				
COCOA				
Sep	2645	2550	2563½-2565	2664 -2666
Dec	2399	2326	2334 -2335	2412 -2413
Mar	2240	2196	2208½-2209	2268 -2270
May	2140	2105	2127 -2127½	2178 -2181
Jul	2073	2070	2660 -2665	2110 -2120
Sep	1980	1920	1980 -1990	2043 -2054
Dec	1950	1918	1915 -1916	1975 -1980
Lots: 3,653.				
COFFEE				
Sep	2850	2800	2830 -2845	2785 -2790
Nov	2530	2480	2490 -2497	2465 -2470
Jan	2286	2230	2240 -2245	2231 -2235
Mar	2130	2100	2115 -2120	2100 -2102
May	2025	2005	2005 -2025	2005 -2020
Jul	2000		1950 -1995	1965 -1975
Sep	No trade		1900 -2000	1920 -1980
Lots: 2,247.				

Monday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS— 39

Abbott Labs	Duq 2.10pf	Ponderosa
Allergan	Far WestFn	Premier Ind
ApldDig cvpf	GenPort Inc	ReevesBro
Blair John	Heinz pf	Sambos Rst
CNA IncShr	Kellwood Co	SavinB Mch
Chris Craft	Kysor Ind	SearsRb
ChrisC cvpf	McGrHill pf	ShakleeCp
ChurChick	MurryOhio wi	Smithkline
Collins Fd	NCR Corp	Southdwn pf
Colon Pens	Nashua Cp	Tektronix
Comput Sci	PepsiCo	TrGPL 6.65pf
Data Genl	Pizza Hut	Viacom Inf
Dennys Inc	Plessey Ltd	Wolver WW

NEW LOWS— 63

AMF Inc	GenSignal	Olin Corp
Akzona	GePacif	OlinCp wi
Asarco Inc	Goodrich	Owntl 4.75pf
Benefi Cp	GifRes pfB	PayLessDg
Bliss Laug	Hecla Mng	PeopleGas wi
Boise Cascd	Hesston Cp	Pioneer Cp
BurlNor 2.85p	INCO Ltd	Portec
Buttes Gas	Itek Corp	Potlatch
Celanese	JohnsonEF	ShellOil
CentLaEl	Koppers	StdOil Ind
ChesapkVa	Kroehler	Stew War
Chrysler	LevitzFrn wi	SuaveShoe
Cities Svc	Lykes pfA	Transcn Lin
ContCopp	MAPCO	US Steel
ContOil pf	Massey F	War Swasey
Cook Unit	McIntyr Mn	WnAir Lin
Cyclops Cp	McLouth Stl	WeybruSh
Dillinghm	NatFuelGs	WheelPit Stl
Emhart Cp	Newmont	Wlms Cos
Firestone	NorNat Gas	Winnebago
GAF Corp	Nucor	Zayre Corp

Belgian Jobless Increase

BRUSSELS, Aug. 22 (AP-DJ).—Unemployment rose again in Belgium over the first half of August with the number of jobless up 1,134 to 260,424 on Aug. 15, the National Labor Office reported. The figure represented 6.5 per cent of the total available labor force, an increase of 0.1 per cent from July 31.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	27.98
Albert Heijn	91.38
Algemenbank	311
Amrobank	65.90
A'dam Rub	76
Fokker	26.18
Heineken	113.80
H.V.A.	46.60
Holl-Am-H	90.58
Hoogovens	33.10
K.L.M.	115.50
Nat Nederl	93.50
Pakhoed	72
Philips	27.20
Robeco	180
Rolinco	128.50
Royal Dutch	136.20
Unilever	122.80
Van Ommer	145.50
Ver Mach	63

*Ex Div.

Brussels

Arbed	2,325
Brux-Lamb	1,620
Cock Ougree	432
Electrobel	6,260
GB-Inno-BM	1,840
Hoboken	2,850
Petrofina	4,110
Ph Gevaert	1,238
Soc Générale	2,045
Solvay	2,770
Un Minière	900

Frankfurt

AEG	87.60
BASF	156.10
Bayer	138.10
Commerzbk	201
Cont Gummi	72.10
Daimler	349
Demag	150.50
Deutbank	291.50
DresdeBk	231.90
Hoechst	138.50
Hoesch	46.30
Karstd	361.50
Kaufhof	241.50
KHD	—
Lufthansa	113.80
Mannesmann	158
Metallgesell	220.80
Neckermann	43
RWE new	—
Schering	261
Siemens	277.50
Thyssen	122.50
Varta	267
Veba	124.80
Volkswagen	177.80

London

Anglo-Am cp	2.34
Anglo-Am	26⅛
Barclay bk	2.73
Beecham Gr	5.85
BICC	1.25
Boots	2.13
Bowater	1.93
Brit-Am Tob	2.71
Brit-Oxyg	0.86
Brit Pet	9.04
Burmah	0.68
CadburySc	0.52
Chartered	1.34
Courtaulds	1.13
DeBeer D	2.63
Decca Rec	3.85
Distillers	1.70
Dunlop	1.12
E Mus Ind	2.34
GEC	2.40
FreeStGed	$12 15/16
GKN	3.30
Glaxo Gr	5.82
GoldFields	1.62
Gt Un St	2.67
Guinness	1.38
Hawker-Sidd	1.84
Hudson Bay	10.00
Imp Chem	4.05
Impa	0.74
Mark&Spen	1.42
Metal Box	3.39
Nichols	0.64
Plessey	0.93
Rand Mines	1.65
Rank Org	2.26
Royal Dutch	49⅞
R.T.Z.	2.11
Shell	5.87
Thorn (A)	3.64
Tube Invest	4.05
Union Carb	2.34
Vickers	1.92
War L3½	31.50
West Deep	$7.85
West Drief	$20.25
West Hold	$17.25
West Min	1.10
Woolworth	0.53
ZCI	0.14

Milan

Bastogi	548
ERBA	1,294
ErcMarelli	241
Fiat	1,962
Finsider	89
Generali	42,760
IFI	2,369
Italgas	562
Italsider	122
LaRinas	48.25
Montedis	237.50
Olivetti	970
Pirelli	1,136
Snia Visco	783

Paris

Air Liquide	285.10
Alimentaire	85.50
Aquitaine	290
BSN	460.50
Carrefour	1,135
Cim Lafarge	169.70
Cie Bancaire	278
CFP	181
CGE	260.70
CCF	95
Ferodo	338.50
Imétal	74.20
L'Oréal	725
Mach Bull	27
Michelin	1,215
Moët-Henn	360
Moulinex	132.70
Paribas	151
PUK	86.80
Penarroya	40.40
Perrier	88.70
Peugeot	248.50
Rh Poulenc	60.90
Saclior	26
St Gobain	116.60
Suez	205
Télémécan	520
Thomson	162.50
Usinor	24.40

* Ex Div

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,550
Buehrle	2,170
B Boveri	1,635
Ciba Geigy	1,425
Cr Suisse	2,190
Fischer	745
HofRochN	8,950
Nestlé	3,515
Sandoz	4,450
Sté B Suisse	392
Sulzer	2,775
U.B. Suisse	3,025

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices Aug. 22, 1977

	Bid	Ask
AEL Ind	4⅝	4⅝
AFAProt	7¼	8¼
AID Inc	10	12
AVM Cp	3⅝	3⅝
AddisnW	7	7½
AdvRoss	2⅝	3
Alberts	31¼	31¾
Alicoinc	12¾	13¼
AllynB	8⅝	9⅛
AFinCp	11	11½
AFurnit	1⅝	2⅛
AGreet	10⅛	10⅝
AMicro	14⅛	14⅝
ATvCom	26¼	27¼
AWelding	11¾	12¼
Amterre	2	2⅜
Anadite	4¼	4⅝
AnheusB	24⅛	24⅝
AntaCp	5½	5⅞
ArdMay	1⅝	1⅞
ArkWGs	32⅛	33⅛
AsdCola	17¼	18
AttGasLt	16⅛	16½
BairdAt	4½	5
BangHE	15⅛	16⅛
BkamRt	11⅝	12⅛
BasicRs	7¼	7⅝
BassettF	17¼	18
BaylsMk	9¼	10⅛
Beeline	6⅝	7⅛
BetzLab	29⅞	30⅛
BibbCo	8⅝	9⅝
BirdSon	27⅛	29
Birtchr	1½	1⅞
BlkHllP	23⅝	24⅛
Bonanza	3⅝	3⅞
Brinks	5⅞	6⅛
BrooksSc	23	23⅝
BrwTom	33⅝	34½
Brwning	9⅛	11½
Buckbee	4⅛	4⅝
Buckeye	12⅝	12⅞
BurnupS	4⅝	5⅛
CalWtSv	31⅝	33
CampbCh	3⅝	3⅝
CanradH	2⅝	2⅞
CapSwCo	4⅝	5⅛
CapinAir	2⅝	3⅛
Captech	3⅛	4
CareCp	5	5⅝
CenVtPS	15⅛	16
ChmLea	14	15
ChesUtl	11⅝	12
ChrisS	124½	127½
CircleF	5½	6⅛
CitzHtA	38	38½
CitzUtB	23⅝	24⅛
ClarkJL	29½	31
ClowCp	10⅞	10⅞
ColuVent	¾	1⅛
ComCIH	15	15½
CmlShr	27⅛	29
CmwTlPa	32	33
ConPap	28⅝	32⅝
Crayfd	15⅛	16⅛
Cros Co	26½	27⅛
CntrFed	1½	2
DanlyM	15	16
DataDLb	4	4⅝
Data 100	7⅛	8¼
DaytMal	25	27
Decorin	2	2½
DekibAg	24	25
DelCanT	13	14
DetintB	16½	19½
DeweyEl	1⅝	1⅞
DiaCrys	17¾	18½
Dixn Cro	22½	23¼
Docutel	3¾	4⅛
Dollar G	9⅛	10
Dorch G	11⅝	11⅝
Doyle DB	19⅝	20½
Dunkin D	9⅛	9¾
Duriron	16¼	17¼
Eberln In	5½	6
Econ Lab	21⅛	22½
ElPas El	12	12⅝
Elder Be	6¼	7
Elec Nucl	6¼	7½
Elec Mod	2⅝	3¼
Energy C	21	21¾
Enfwistl	3	3¼
Equity Oil	18	19
Ethan Al	16½	17¼
Fab Tek	1	1¼
FldUn Lf	24½	24⅝
Fingrht	6⅛	7⅛
FtBkSys	36	36⅝
Fst Bost	18⅛	19
FtEmpSt	7⅛	8⅛
FtWnFn	3	3⅛
Ficknor	14½	15
Fla WatU	⅝	¾
Forest O	18⅝	18⅝
Frmlall	1½	2
Fotomat	13	13⅝
Frkln Cp	6	6⅝
Frnkln El	13	13½
Frnd Ice	13⅞	14⅝
Gen RHEs	3⅝	4½
G Reinsu	178	182
GovEFn	10⅝	11½
Graph Cn	16	16⅝
Green Mt	10½	12
Grey Adv	24½	25½
Gulf Intst	17	17⅝
Gyrodn	2⅝	3⅛
Harper R	11½	12
Hartf NC	13	13½
Henred F	16½	17¼
Holobm	1⅝	2
Hoover	12⅛	13⅛
Horiz Res	⅞	1⅛
Huds Pap	28	29⅛
Hyatt Cp	7⅛	8
Hyatt Int	4⅝	4⅞
Ind Nuclr	3⅝	3½
Infra Ind	2⅝	3⅛
Intel Cp	51½	53
Interc En	9½	10½
Infrmk In	5⅛	5⅝
Infrmt G	18¾	19½
InBk Wsh	7⅛	7⅝
IaSou Ut	27½	27⅝
JamWPr	4⅝	5⅛
Jam by	14	14⅝
Jiffy Fds	⅝	1⅛
Joslyn M	15⅝	16⅛
KaisStl pf	20¼	20⅝
Kalvar	1¼	1⅝
Kaman A	24½	25¼
Kampg A	8	8½
Kate Gre	1⅛	1⅜
Kaysam	4⅛	4⅝
Kear Tr	9⅛	10
Kelly Svc	29¼	30
Keuff Ess	14¼	15¼
Keye Fib	16⅛	16⅝
Key CusF	3⅛	4⅛
Keys Int	16¾	17½
King Int	3⅛	3⅝
Knap Vog	15½	16½
Lance In	26¼	27½
Land Res	1⅛	1½
Lane Co	16½	17½
Limit Str	18⅝	19½
Lin Bcast	18⅛	18½
Log Etrn	5⅝	6¼
Madisn G	16¼	16⅝
Mai Rity	9-16	⅝
Mallkrt	36½	37½
MgtAssis	6⅛	7⅛
Maul LP	13½	14¼
McCorm	18⅝	18⅝
McQuay	17	17¾
Medtrn	27½	28¼
Merid In	2⅛	3⅛
Mdlsx W	19⅝	20¾
Midld Ca	2⅛	2⅝
MidlRes	3-16	⅝
Midl Bk	23½	24½
Millipr	21⅝	22⅝
MissVI G	16⅛	17¼
Monf Col	4⅝	4⅞
Moore S	10⅛	10⅞
Moore P	13¼	14¼
Morg Res	½	1
Mostek	16⅝	17
Motch M	6¼	7⅛
Mot Club	4⅝	4⅝
Mueller	17½	18½
Narag Cp	12⅝	13¾
Nat G&O	15⅛	16½
Nat Lib	5½	5⅞
N SecRsh	5¼	6
Natnw RI	7½	8½
NJNat G	16¼	17¼
Nielsn A	21⅛	21⅝
Nielsn B	21⅛	21⅝
NoCar Gs	11⅞	12¼
NoEOII un	39⅛	40¼
NW NatG	9⅛	9⅝
NW PuSv	14½	15⅛
Noxel Cp	17	17¼
Ogilvy M	35	36½
Ohio Ferr	8⅛	9¼
Otter TP	21¾	22¼
Over NA	3⅝	4
PCA Int	8	8½
Pabst Br	23⅝	24½
PacGa R	22	23¾
Pakco	1	2
Pauley P	6	6⅛
Pearl Mf	12¾	13¾
Pa Enter	18½	19
Petran H	14½	15¼
Petrolit	38⅝	39½
Pettibon	21½	22½

Pledmt A · Pinkrtn · Pion HIB · Pistilin · PogoPd · Possis Ci · Progrp · PubS NC · P Bennet · PutD Cap · Qual Inn · Ragen P · Rahall C · Raychm · Raymnd · Recog E · Road Ex · Robin M · Roselon · Rouse · Rus Stov · Sadlier · Scan Dat · Scripps H · Sels Dett · Seneca F · SevenUp · Shawmt · Snap Tls · SolidSt Sc · S CalWat · SwGs Cp · SwEl Sv · Standyn · Std Regis · Stan HPd · Sterlg Slv · Strawb Cl · Super El · TIME DC · Tampax · Tech Pub · Tecum P · Tennent · Tiffny Co · ToscoCp · Transo O · Trico Pd · Tritn OG · Tyson F · Un McGil · US Surg · US TrkLn · UVa Bks · UpPen P · Valley Ga · VanD Air · Vance S · Velcro · VaN Bnk · Wads Pu · W h NG · Webb Re · Weight W · Weldtrn · Waling M · Wall Gar · Wsm Mis · Westmd · Wdwrd L · WrldwEn · Wright W · ZionUt B

Carl Gewirtz on the Euromarket. Every Monday. You can't afford to miss International Herald Tribune

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) August 22

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
15¼	4½	Compac	7	7	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅛
7	6¼	Compo	13	10	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
2⅝	1½	CompuD	4	13	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
2⅛	13-16	CompInv		1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+1-16
14½	9½	Conchm .50	7	16	13⅛	13	13⅛	
6⅜	3⅞	ConcrdF		2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
12½	9⅛	Condec	3	19	10½	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
15½	10⅜	Conrock .60	8	1	14⅝	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
12¾	9⅝	ConsOG	16	67	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
9⅝	7⅝	ConsRef .60	9	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
1½	⅞	ContMtl	16	29	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
1¾	1⅛	ContTel wt		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
17⅝	7⅛	Cookin .20e		44	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
7½	4⅜	CoopJar .10e	4	12	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
4¼	2	Cordon		57	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
19	15⅜	CoreLb .40e	9	6	17½	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
16⅝	11⅜	Corenco .80	5	8	14⅝	14	14	— ⅛
14¼	11⅞	Cornilus .56	9	3	13¾	13½	13½	— ⅛
2⅞	2	Coscolnc		3	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
2¾	1⅝	CotICp		1	2	2	2	
5⅛	3½	Cramer .13t	47	8	4¼	4¼	4¼	
19½	11⅝	Crompt 1e	6	9	12	11⅞	11⅞	
43¾	35⅛	CrosAT 1.40	12	5	42¼	42	42	— ⅛
34⅝	25¾	CwnCPt .60r	4	5	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅛
6¾	4¼	CrownCr	4	7	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
6½	4½	CrownIn .28	10	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
15⅝	10⅝	CrutcR .36	35	30	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	
18⅞	12⅝	CrystlO .60	17	24	18	18	18	
17¼	10⅛	CubicCp .44	7	37	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
16⅞	12⅞	Curtice .90	5	17	16	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
		D						
2¾	13-16	DCL		4	20	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅞	DWG .49t	4	24	4⅛	4	4	+ ⅛
3⅛	2½	DamonC	4	2	3	3	3	
9⅝	6⅝	Damson	24	67	8⅞	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
28	18	Daniel .22b	8	3	18	18	18	
15⅝	9⅝	Datapd .10e	9	124	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
11⅝	7⅜	DayMn .20e	22	3	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
15⅞	13⅝	DelLabs .40	7	x16	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	7½	DelhiOil	17	128	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	6¼	DellwdF .54	5	6	8	8	8	+ ⅛
16⅝	8½	DenTal .10r	12	92	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	DevCpA	7	15	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
4⅜	2⅞	Digicon		3	3	3	3	
15⅞	12	Dillard .40	4	3	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
2⅜	1⅜	DisFab .10e		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
19	13½	Diversy .56	8	10	15	15	15	+ ⅛
9⅛	6¼	Documat	10	28	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
44⅝	35¾	DomePt	7	58	38⅝	37¾	38⅛	— ⅛
15⅞	12⅝	Domtar .80	17	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	11¾	Downy .37a	4	2	14	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	16¼	DrexUt 1.44		5	19½	19½	19½	
11½	8¾	DrFair .40b	3	17	9⅛	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅜	Dunlop .25e	6	6	2	1 15-16	1 15-16	—1-16
11⅝	6½	DurTst .30b	11	44	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Dynicin .06	21	12	3¾	3¾	3¾	
6⅞	4⅜	DynAm	6	27	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
9⅛	4¼	DynellEl	24	26	6	5¾	5⅞	
		E						
3⅝	2⅝	EAC	6	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
21¾	17	EarlhRes 1	7	4	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
80½	41⅝	Easco .20a	18	1	75	75	75	+ ⅛
12	9¼	EDO .33e	6	25	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
6½	4⅞	EganM .40	5	8	6	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
7	4⅝	Ehren .10a		9	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	5	ElcorCp .12	8	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
6⅝	3¾	ElHose		10	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
5¾	3¾	ElAudD .21t	15	10	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
16¾	13⅝	Electrog 1	7	3	14	14	14	
25½	17⅛	ElecA 1.20	8	2	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	EngvRs .10	10	45	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
11½	10½	ErnstEC .58	6	16	11⅝	11	11	— ⅛
2	1⅜	Ero Ind	10	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
6½	4⅞	EspeyMf	7	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
12	7⅞	EgoRd .39e	5	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
16¼	11	EvanA .20r	11	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	5	Execlnd	2	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
7⅝	4	Execfn .21t	11	7	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
		F						
3⅝	2⅝	FDI .01e	11	50	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Fabien .05t	16	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
2½	1⅜	FairNob		5	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
7	5⅜	FamDlr .24	6	5	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
2¼	13-16	FashFab		9	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
15⅝	13⅞	FedRly 1.24	12	8	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
8⅞	4⅝	FedRes	138	30	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
24¼	16¼	Felmnt .20e	20	21	22½	22⅛	22½	+ ⅛
10⅝	7⅝	Felswey .40	5	9	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
2⅛	1	FilmCpA		5	1	1	1	
11⅝	7¼	Filmwy .10r	8	79	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
11	6¼	FinGen .40	5	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
13⅛	9⅝	FtSLSh .05e	4	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
16¾	12½	FischrP .48t	5	12	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅞	Fishman		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
17⅝	15⅛	FtchGs 1.44	12	3	16¼	16⅛	16¼	
1⅝	1⅛	Flagg	5	13	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
5¼	3⅝	Flagstff .12	6	7	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
15⅛	11⅝	FlightSf .20	10	21	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
5	4	FlaCap	5	12	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
5½	3⅛	FlaRck	12	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
18¼	14⅛	Flowers .44	8	6	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
17⅞	14	FlukeJ .73t	10	296	15¾	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
26⅞	18⅞	FlyDiaO	7	18	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
20⅞	15⅝	Foodws	9	19	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
8¾	7⅝	FooteM .25e	14	7	8	8	8	— ⅛
90	81½	FordCan 5a	8	z150	83½	83	83½	+1½
10½	7⅛	ForestC .05e	14	2	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	ForestLab	15	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
11½	6⅞	FoxStaP .50	10	112	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
10¼	8	Franks .40	6	1	10	10	10	
18⅝	15½	Frantz .80a	7	2	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
5⅞	4⅝	Friedm .28b	5	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	7⅝	Frigtlp .55t	6	21	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
8⅛	6⅛	Frischs .30b	6	24	7⅝	7	7⅝	+ ⅛
8½	6	FrontA .19t	5	2	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	FrontA wt		10	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
		G						
2⅝	1¼	GIT Ind		1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
4⅝	2½	GRICo		19	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
1⅝	⅞	GSCEn .42c	7	7	1	1	1	+1-16
2⅛	1⅝	GTI	10	4	2	2	2	
5¼	3⅝	Galaxy	5	8	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
14	8⅝	Garan .60	6	41	13½	13	13¼	
3	1⅞	Garcia		241	u 3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
4⅞	2⅞	Garland	5	83	2⅝	d 2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
11⅞	8⅛	GatesLrjet	4	9	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
2⅝	1¾	GnEmp .21r	16	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
15⅛	5⅞	GenExp	30	78	10⅛	9¾	10⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	GnHous	3	9	2½	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
3⅛	2	Genge	24	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1¾	1⅛	Genisco	50	6	1½	1½	1½	
9⅝	4⅝	Gerber	6	5	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
18⅞	16½	GiantF 1.20	4	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅛	GiantYel	80	12	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
5⅞	3⅝	Glasrock	75	11	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
19½	15½	Glatfltr .90	6	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
7¼	4⅝	GlenGer .16	21	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	8⅝	Glosser .36	5	7	8¾	d 8½	8½	— ⅛
14⅝	8⅝	GloucstE	4	1	9	9	9	— ⅛
4½	3⅝	Globlatt .28	7	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
15	10	GoldnCyc	37	2	11½	11½	11½	
15⅛	9⅝	GoldnW .57e	5	5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
8⅞	3¾	Gdrich wt		31	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
7⅝	3¼	GouldT .22a	15	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅜	GrandAu .30	6	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
9⅝	7¾	GrangrA	5	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
7¼	5⅝	GtAmInd	4	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
10⅛	5¼	GtBasinP	26	579	7⅝	6⅞	7	— ⅛
39⅝	31⅝	GtLkCh .32	12	1	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Greenmn	5	11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
7⅞	5⅞	GREIT .40	12	4	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
16	13⅝	GrossTlc	1	7	3	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
12⅝	8⅛	GuardC .56	9	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
6½	4⅜	Guilford .20	4	10	5¾	5¾	5¾	
28⅛	23⅝	GlfOCn 1.08	7	x2	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
7½	5⅛	Gultsrrm		6	6⅝	6½	6½	
		H						
2⅛	⅝	HalcoPd	19	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	12½	HalisMot .72	5	9	14	14	14	
13⅛	9⅞	HanvrSh .60	7	3	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
23⅞	18⅝	Harland .68	11	1	22½	22⅛	22⅛	
7	4	HartldZd	12	26	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
13⅞	10½	HartzM .30	8	6	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
1⅛	11-16	Harvey	8	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	—1-16
14½	7½	Hasting .40a	9	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	HealthCh	14	4	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
2¼	1⅝	Heinick .10e	5	5	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅛
11⅝	9	Hess'sInc .50	4	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
4	2⅞	HIGInc		8	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
7	4⅝	Highland		3	6¼	6¼	6¼	
8⅝	5⅝	Hillhavn .44	6	5	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
8½	4⅝	HollyCp	10	83	7½	7	7⅛	— ⅛
32¼	26¼	HomeOA .75	8	5	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
29⅛	23	Hormel 1.12	6	35	29¼	29	29¼	+ ⅛
9⅞	6⅝	HospM .60e	16	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
16⅝	11½	Hotel 1.37e	19	12	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
8	4⅞	HousoVI .32	14	6	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	— ⅛
9⅝	7¼	HosMInn	23	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
47⅝	34¼	HouOM	23	617	43⅞	39⅝	43⅞	
5	3⅝	Howell .15e	3	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
29	27⅝	HubellB	10	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
5¼	4	HuckMfg .20	7	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
37¼	31½	HudBO 1.52	8	14	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	11½	Huffmn .50a	5	6	14½	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
30⅛	19⅞	HuskyO .83	7	62	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	
4⅝	3¼	Hycel	14	14	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
		I						
6½	4½	ICMR		6	6	5⅞	6	
3⅛	2⅝	IFS Ind .05e	6	72	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
3⅝	⅞	ISCFinl		7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
1	9-16	ITI Cp		21	9-16	9-16	9-16	
7⅛	5⅝	ImpCh .30e	8	1	7	7	7	
1⅞	1⅛	ImpGp .07e	8	3	1 5-16	1¼	1¼	—1-16
3	2	Imperind		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
23¼	18⅜	ImpOilA .86	9	16	19⅞	19¾	19¾	
14⅞	10	Incoterm	8	10	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
52	46½	InPL pf	4		z30	48	48	48	— ½
1⅜	⅝	InstrSys		86	⅞	11-16	¾	+1-16
13⅛	6⅛	InsSy pf .25e		3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
2⅝	1⅞	IntegRes	33	52	2	2	2	
15⅞	10⅝	IntlAlum .70	6	5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
4⅛	2½	IntBnknt	17	34	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅛
2¼	1¼	IntFdSvc .10e		19	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
8⅛	4¼	IntProtn .05e	4	15	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
29⅝	17	IntSysC .25	12	24	17¾	17⅝	17¾	
25⅛	14⅝	Intrpool .03e	7	53	22⅛	21	22⅛	+ ⅛
34	22½	Intrway .30e	5	207	27⅛	25⅝	27	+ 1⅛
2¼	1¼	InvestFla		1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
25⅝	16½	InvDvA .20e	6	6	25⅝	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
6⅞	4¼	InvDvB .06e	6	10	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
	4⅝	InvRlTr		9	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
24¼	14¾	Ionics	14	4	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
12⅝	6⅝	IroqBrd .25	8	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
24¼	14½	IroqB pf 1		3	24	24	24	
7¾	6⅝	IsraelD .75e		13	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
		J-K						
7⅝	5⅝	Jaclyn .40b	5	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
15½	10¼	Jacobs .40	6	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
8⅞	7¼	Jamswy	4	7	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
16⅞	10	Jeannet .40	8	111	u16⅞	15¼	15¾	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Jetero .10e	8	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
3⅝	2⅛	Jetronic	9	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
8⅞	4⅝	JohnPd .36	19	9	5	5	5	+ ⅛
4⅞	3	JuniperP	18	56	3	3	3	
5⅞	3⅝	KTelin .30e	6	10	3¼	d 3¼	3¼	— ⅛
19	4⅝	Kaisln 14.30	3	67	5½	5⅝	5⅝	
9¼	5⅞	Kenwin .38	5	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
8	4⅞	Ketchm .10r	9	6	5	4⅞	5	
45⅝	30½	Kewanee .72	13	179	45	44⅛	45	
3⅛	1⅞	Key Co	30	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
12¼	6¾	KeystInd .30	8	63	12¼	11¾	12¼	+ ⅛
2⅝	1½	KinArk	9	21	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
2⅞	1	KingOpt		4	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
9¾	6⅝	KingRd .20e	6	1	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
37⅞	20¼	KirbyEx	11	33	31	30½	30½	— ⅛
6⅞	3⅛	Kit Mfg	5	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	5⅝	Kleinerts	8	1	6	6	6	
19⅝	14⅝	Kollmr .36	9	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	6	KuhnStr .35	4	2	7	7	7	+ ⅛
		L						
15-16	1-16	LTVCorp wt		21	⅛	1-16	⅛	+1-16
3⅛	2¼	LaBarge .05	14	7	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
4⅞	3⅛	LaMaur .20	11	6	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
10⅛	8⅝	LaQuinta	6	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
9⅛	5	LafyRd .26	40	12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
2⅝	1⅞	LakeSh	7	19	2	2	2	—1-16
10⅞	8	Leath .50	7	9	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
28⅞	20¾	LeeEnt .66	10	18	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	LeeNat	1	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
8¼	5⅝	LehighP	5	13	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
14⅞	10⅝	LeighPd .70	5	2	10½	10½	10½	
3	1⅞	LeisureT		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	6¼	LewBP .30	8	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	LibtyFb	5	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
4	2⅞	LincAm	16	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9	4⅞	LloydsE	7	3	5	5	5	
19⅝	6⅝	Lohmn .80a	8	4	19	18½	19	+ ⅛
10⅛	5⅝	LoewT wt		46	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
17⅞	7⅛	Logicon	8	2	13	13	13	— ⅛
23⅞	16⅝	LaGenSv .86	6	1	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
5⅞	3⅝	LundyEl	11	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	8½	Lydall .50	6	1	10	10	10	— ⅛
4	2⅛	LynchCp	4	9	3	2¾	3	+ ⅛
1⅝	1	Lynnwear		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
		M						
9	4	MPO	6	5	5	5	5	— ⅛
7⅞	6⅝	MWA .40	23	1	6½	6½	6½	
1	11-16	Macrod	3	2	¾	¾	¾	+1-16
19	15½	MePS 1.40	6	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	4⅛	ManhLf .23	8	3	4½	4½	4½	
8	6¼	ManrC .40	6	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
6½	3⅞	MansfT .10r	3	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
10⅛	9⅝	MarFin	5	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
10¾	6⅝	Marlene	5	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	6⅝	Marlene	4	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
24½	22⅛	MarGp pf2.25		13	22⅞	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
9⅛	6¼	Marshln	5	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	17½	MarlPr .40	6	5	19⅛	19	19	+ ⅛
14⅛	8⅝	MaterRe .28	10	8	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
5¼	3⅞	MaulBr .14b	6	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	McCuiO		48	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	
5	3⅝	McKeon	3	7	3⅛	d 3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	12¼	MeansF 1.08	6	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
9½	7⅝	Medalst .44	6	25	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
2¾	1½	MedalnGp	19	9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
3½	1½	MedcoJw	22	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	8⅛	Medncp .28	7	8	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
8¼	5¼	Medfield	5	1	8	8	8	
20	14⅞	MediaG .48	7	101	16⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	7⅞	Megolnt .24	6	35	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
13½	12¾	MEMCo .80	6	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	8	MercSL .20a	4	11	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
12¾	7⅝	Metex .30	4	20	7⅞	d 7⅛	7⅞	+ ⅛
19⅛	14⅝	Melpin .05e	14	4	17¾	17⅛	17¾	— ⅛
1⅝	15-16	Metrocar		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10⅞	7	MchSug .40	6	10	7¼	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
6½	4⅝	Mickibry .16	4	1	5	5	5	
12¾	8⅞	MidIGIs .28	6	8	9¼	9	9	
7⅝	6¼	Miller H	5	8	7¼	7	7	
45	19⅝	MillerW .60	14	197	u45⅞	44⅞	44⅞	
2	1¼	MissnIT	10	1½	1½	1½	
35⅞	26¾	MitchlE	10	27	31¼	30⅞	31⅛	+ ⅛
10¼	7⅛	MiteCo .20	6	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
9⅛	5⅝	MdMaid .10r	6	40	9⅛	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
5⅞	4⅛	MonMgt .40	4	7	5¼	5¼	5¼	
12⅝	10¼	Moog .60	6	3	12	12	12	
5⅞	3¼	MottSM .08	6	5	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
11⅝	7⅛	MovStar .44	6	1	10	10	10	— ⅛
2	1⅝	Movielab	8	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
		N						
10¼	7⅝	Napco .16	6	10	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
4½	2⅞	NadraM .05t	12	2	4⅛	4	4	
26	18⅞	NatCSS .40	9	6	25⅜	25¼	25¼	
8⅝	4⅝	NtHltE	6	4	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
⅞	⅛	NatInd wt		49	3-16	⅛	3-16	+1-16
2⅞	1⅝	NKinney	2	2	2	2	2	+ ⅛
12½	6¾	NtParag .40	7	28	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
12⅝	8¾	NtPatent	29	356	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅛
4⅞	3¾	NtSilvr .15e	4	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅞	NatSys .10e	6	4	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
5⅝	3¼	Neisner	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
5⅝	1½	NelsLB	10	21	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
1⅞	1½	NestLM	8	13	1½	1½	1⅝	
33½	25⅝	NENucl .50	10	6	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	
1⅞	1	Nldria .04e	8	10	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
38⅛	24⅞	NMxAr .25e	146	1	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	7⅛	NProc .63e	8	24	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
19⅞	15½	NYTim .70	7	3	16⅞	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
20¾	9	NewbE .40b	4	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
8¾	4⅞	Newprk	8	23	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
19	12¾	NiagFSv .56	5	6	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Noelind	4	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
6⅝	3	Nolex	41	2	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	Nortek .04	27	4	3	3	3	
10¾	7¼	NoCdO	6	29	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
56¼	50	NIPS pf 4.25		z600	52¾	52¾	52¾	+ ⅛
3⅝	2	NovoCp	12	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
13⅛	4	NucIDia	5	12	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
13⅝	10	NumacO	16	24	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
		O-P-Q						
22	15¾	Offshore	5	13	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
7⅞	5¾	OhArt .24a	6	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
45¾	37¼	OhBrss	2	6	3	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	+ ⅛
10⅝	7¾	OhSealy .60	9	1	u10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	6¾	Oilalnd .40e	5	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
22¾	16⅝	OnLineS	11	9	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
29	26	OOkiep	10	z150	27½	d27¼	27½	— ⅛
4½	1⅝	Ormand	5	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8½	6⅝	OutdrSp .20	5	29	7	7	7	
4⅝	3⅝	OzarkA .15e	5	39	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
	⅞	PF Ind		4				
19	16⅞	PGEpfA 1.50		3	18⅛	18	18	
17¼	15⅛	PGEpfB 1.37		1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
15¾	14⅛	PGEpfE 1.25		3	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
15¼	13	PGEpfG 1.20		27	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
28½	26⅛	PGEpfV 2.32		10	27	27	27	— ⅛
31	27⅝	PGEpfT 2.54		12	30	29⅞	29⅞	
31¼	25⅞	PGEpfS 2.62		20	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
14½	12⅝	PGEpfH 1.12		7	14	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
29⅝	25⅝	PGEpfR 2.37		4	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	22	PGEpfM 1.96		1	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
27	24⅞	PGEpfL 2.25		1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
25¾	22⅝	PGEpfK 2.04		32	25½	24¾	24¾	
13¾	12⅝	PGEpfI 1.09		10	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
28	11⅝	PHoldg .16	8	x23	22¾	21¾	21¾	
29	16⅝	PHold pf1.20		59	26	26	26	+ ⅛
55⅛	50¼	PacLt pf4.50		z100	52	52	52	
58⅝	53⅝	PacLt pf4.75		z20	55⅝	55⅛	55⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	28⅝	PNwTel 1.32	8	5	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
63⅛	57	PacPLpf 5		z125	62	60	60	— 2
36½	29⅝	PallCp .80	12	17	34⅝	33⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
7⅞	3½	PandelB	9	10	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
8	4⅝	Panrest .30	9	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
5⅛	4½	ParaPk .20	10	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
9⅛	6½	PatoC 1.20a	4	15	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
15⅞	12½	PebblB .60	6	5	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
6⅛	5⅝	PeerTu .24	3	5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
16⅛	6⅛	Pemcor .55	5	17	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
16½	13⅛	PenTr .80	6	2	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
5⅞	2⅝	PECp .70b	4	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
15	11	PenRE 1.15	12	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
24⅝	16½	PeoBoys .15	5	5	20½	20	20	— ⅛
21½	14⅞	PepCom .60	5	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
9⅛	7	Perini .30a	8	41	8⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	6⅝	Pertec	9	59	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
27⅛	14½	PetroLe	11	27	24½	23⅝	24	+ ⅛
8⅛	6⅝	PhilLD .63r	2	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅞	Phoenix	7	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
11½	7⅞	PicNPay .20	8	25	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅝	Piedmnt	2	1⅝	d 1½	1⅝	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	PioneerS	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	5¼	PionTx .40	4	12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
7⅞	6⅝	PirXVa .56a	6	2	7	7	7	
32	23	PitDM 1.20a	5	20	23½	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
45	34⅝	Pittway 1.20	8	14	41⅝	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	6	Plantind	27	5	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
5⅝	4⅝	PlyGm .20e	5	19	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
15⅝	10⅛	PneuSca .80	9	z100	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
11⅛	8	PrairieO	14	9	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
15⅞	11⅝	PrattLmb 1	11	4	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
2¾	⅞	PresRtB	25	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	7¾	Presley	5	19	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
3⅝	2	PrimMt .12t	10	5	3	3	3	
11	9⅝	ProvGas .84	7	4	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
2⅞	1⅞	PrdRE .20	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	3¼	PrudGp	39	3	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	PulteH .10	5	21	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅞	Purpac .06e	12	1	6	6	6	— ⅛
		R-S-T						
7⅝	6⅝	RB Ind .08e	5	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
2¼	1⅝	RET	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
6⅛	4¼	RHMed	5	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
2⅛	1½	RSC Ind	7	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
16½	10⅝	RLC Cp .20	5	13	15	14⅝	15	— ⅛
9⅞	6⅝	Ragan .10e	5	13	6⅝	d 6⅛	6⅝	— ⅛
21⅞	15¼	RanchEx	16	7	16¼	16	16⅛	— ⅛
30	17¼	RangrO	46	28	24⅛	23⅝	24	— ⅛
19⅛	11⅝	Ransbrg .80	7	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
1½	⅛	RapAm wt		30	1	1	1	
6⅛	3⅝	RathP	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
21⅝	13¾	RaymP .40	10	3	16⅝	16½	16½	
5⅛	1	Reading	2	4	4	4	— ⅛
16⅛	14	REInvT 1.20	16	8	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	— ⅛
12⅛	9⅛	RlIncT 1.40	8	17	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
22¼	18⅝	RltRef 2.29e	10	40	22⅛	22¼	22¼	
3⅞	2⅛	Rediaw	26	12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
3	1⅝	ReevesT	200	3	2⅝	2	2	— ⅛
13⅛	8⅝	RegalB .52	3	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
2	⅞	RelGp wt		32	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
20⅝	13¼	RemAr .80a	8	8	19½	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
27	24⅝	RepNY	1	5	25¼	25¼	25¼	
23⅝	17⅝	ResnCor .08	17	7	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
12⅞	12	Resistflc	8	7	12⅞	d12	12⅞	+ ⅛
22⅞	8⅛	Resrt A	22	44	19⅝	18⅞	19	— ⅛
2	1⅛	RestAssc	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
4	2⅛	RexNore	3	3	3	3	
5⅝	3	RibletPd	4	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
8	5⅝	Richton .36	4	18	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
33½	15⅞	RileyCo	7	25	30½	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	11	Robntch		15	12	11⅞	11⅞	
6	3⅛	Roblin .10e	4	18	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
17⅝	12	Rockway .1b	8	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
15	10¼	Rogers .05e	7	5	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
8	4⅛	Rossmr	3	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Rusco	2	50	2	1⅞	1⅞	
10⅛	7⅞	Russell .45	5	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
25¼	6⅛	RustCr .40	17	7	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
20	14⅛	RyanH .50	9	8	17	17	17	— ⅛
9⅞	7	SGL .16r	6	9	9	9	9	— ⅛
17	15⅛	SGSe pf 1.70	4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	4⅛	SSPInd .3e	23	2	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
15½	11⅛	STPCp .80	10	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
20⅞	8⅞	Safetran	12	40	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	+ ⅛
17¼	10⅛	Salem .69t	8	65	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	5	SCarlo .63e	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
11¼	9	SDgo pf .90	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
87⅝	84¼	SDgo pf 7.80		z300	87½	87½	87½	— ⅛
30¼	28⅛	SDgo pf 2.46	3	27⅛	29½	29⅛	— ⅛
14⅞	11	SFrRE .30e	20	9	13	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
1½	7-16	SFRE wt	16	⅝	⅝	⅝	
7⅝	6¼	Sandgate .20	5	4	7	7	7	— ⅛
4⅝	3½	Sargent	6	10	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
11⅞	7⅞	SaundrL .30	5	40	11⅛	11	11⅛	— ⅛
7¼	4⅝	ScheibE .55	7	15	7	6⅝	7	
12	6⅝	Schenult .70	5	4	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
7⅝	6¼	SchoolP .45	5	7	6⅛	7	6⅝	— ⅛
9⅛	4⅞	Schrader .30	7	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	16	SciAtla .12	12	4	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
20⅛	16⅛	ScurryP	9	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
25⅝	16	SeasnAll .26	10	13	20⅛	19¾	20	— ⅛
3	1	SecMtg		29	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
1⅞	1	SeligAsc		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅝	4⅝	Serisco .20	5	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
5⅛	4	Servo	9	21	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
14¼	10⅛	Sharon	7	13	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	8	Shawln .53b	7	15	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	ShelterR	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
28⅝	20¼	ShenanD	16	165	21⅛	20⅛	20¾	— ⅛
20⅛	1⅛	Sheswell	15	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
25¾	15¼	Showbot 1.20	6	8	20⅝	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
9⅛	5¾	Sierrcin .20	8	75	9⅛	8⅝	9	— ⅛
10⅝	6½	Sigma .36e	6	6	9⅛	9	9⅛	— ⅛

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
14⅛	11⅛	TetraT	10	5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅝	Texstr .15e	9	32	9⅛	8	8⅛	
21¾	16⅛	Thorntn .35e		35	20½	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
5	1⅝	Tidwell	1	6	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
6¾	5⅞	Tiffany .20	6	42	7	7	7	
27	18½	Toknelm .90	6	12	21¾	21	21⅛	— ⅛
51⅛	47	TolEd pf4.25		z200	49	49	49	— ⅛
6	5⅞	ToppsGU .23	14	3	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
16⅛	12⅛	TorinCp .80	6	2	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
10¼	6⅛	TotalPet	7	130	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅞	TotPet wt		76	2⅞	2 11-16	2⅞	
3	2⅛	TownCtry		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅛	2	TransLux	16	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	5⅝	Trico .10e	8	21	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	TubosM .03t		53	3 7-16	3⅝	3 7-16	+1-16
11¼	5⅝	Tufrco .40	4	5	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
28½	22¾	TurnrC 1.40	8	x1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
4½	3	TwinFr .10e	9	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
		U						
15⅝	11⅝	U&I 1.20a	5	7	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
5	3⅝	URSCp .24	8	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
5	2	UVInd wt		1202	u 5¼	4¾	5	
10	6⅛	Unimex	12	7	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅝	UnFidel	8	27	9	8⅛	9	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	UnionInv	12	120	8	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	8¼	UnAirPd .56	7	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
5⅛	⅛	UnBrd wt		43	⅛	⅛	⅛	
2⅛	1⅝	UnFoods		17	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5-32	1-32	UNatCp wt		36	1-32	1-32	1-32	
5	2¾	UPiccoD	1	5	5	5	
10⅛	7⅛	USBepTr	10	9	9	9	
17⅛	12	USFiltr .28	9	69	14⅛	14½	14⅞	
7⅝	5	UnRtT .7e	13	15	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
1	⅛	UnRtT wt		3	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
7¾	5⅞	USNtRs	12	162	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
34¼	30½	Unitek .30	12	4	31	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
2¼	1⅛	UnivCont		9	1½	1½	1½	
18⅝	12½	UnivRs .30	12	8	16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
14	8⅝	UnivRu .52	5	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
		V						
15⅝	10¼	Valmac .80	10	16	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
5⅛	4⅝	Valspar .28	9	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
2⅝	2⅛	ValueL .02e		10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
11¼	8⅛	VanDrn .55	6	6	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
22⅛	16⅝	Veeco .40	7	4	21	20⅞	21	— ⅛
25½	19	VermntA .32	8	1	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	
10⅛	4⅛	Vernitrn	8	23	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	— ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Vertiple	17	3	1	1	1	+ ⅛
4⅛	2	Vesely	16	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	1½	VintageE			1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6⅛	4⅛	Virco .16	4	31	4⅞	d 4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅛	Vishay	7	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	2¼	VisualG .30	8	2	4	4	4	— ⅛
12⅛	9¼	Vopler .40	5	3	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
10⅝	7¾	Volcinc .30	3	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
		W-X-Z						
3⅛	2½	WTC .30	26	6	3⅝	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
33⅛	19⅝	WUI .80	9	24	25	27⅛	25	— ⅛
8⅛	6⅛	Wa ckninf .40	7	77	7	6¾	7	
9⅝	6⅛	Wainoco	21	39	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
25⅛	19⅝	WalcoN .50b	7	2	22	22	22	— ⅛
13⅝	10	Wang .04	16	107	a14	12⅝	14	+ ⅛
10⅛	8⅞	Wang B .14	13	108	u11	9⅝	11	+ ⅛
9-16	1-16	WardFds wt		6	3-16	3-16	3-16	—1-32
7⅛	3⅝	Wards Co	4	33	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
6⅝	4⅛	WarnC pf.05		29	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
6⅝	4⅝	WshHm .30	4	8	6⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
31⅛	27⅝	WshPost .36	9	6	30	30	30	
25⅝	21	WRIT 1.76	15	3	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
7⅝	5⅞	WescoFn	9	35	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅞	WstChP .40	14	9	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	5	Whitakr .40	13	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
3⅝	2⅝	Whitehall	7	18	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
⅝	¼	Whittakr wt		77	¼	¼	¼	—1-16
6⅛	3⅛	Wichita	38	14	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
10⅝	7⅝	Wmhous .40	18	x11	10⅛	10	10⅛	
4⅛	3⅝	WilsnB .30	7	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
4⅝	3¼	Woodlnd	6	4	4	4	
12⅛	6⅛	WorcstC	8	3	11½	11½	11½	
5⅝	3⅝	WorkWear	5	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
8⅛	4⅝	Wrather .05e	10	25	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	9⅝	Wymnin .40	5	31	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
15	12⅛	WymBn .56	7	1	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	8⅝	Xonics .10	8	319	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ 1
11⅝	8⅛	ZeroCo .40	6	7	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	5⅝	Zimmer .24	8	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛

Currency Rates

August 22, 1977

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	Swiss F.	Dan. Kr.
Amsterdam	2.4520	4.2660	105.72*	50.04*	27.79y	—	6.9010*	101.72*	40.94*
Brussels (c)	35.56	61.795	15.325	7.252	4.03*	14.5125	—	14.756	5.930
Frankfurt	2.3195	4.0330	—	47.055*	2.626x	94.62*	6.527*	96.205*	3.745*
London (z)									
Milan	882.55	1536.10	380.40	180.06	—	360.10	24.83	366.09	147.41
Paris	4.9015				N	A			
Zurich	2.4105	4.1935	103.845*	49.16*	0.27305*	98.29*	6.77635*	—	40.255*

The following are dollar values only on the London foreign exchange market: Danish krone: 5.9955; Escudo: 38.65; Israeli £: 10.1; Peseta: 84.62; Schilling: 16.475; Sw. krona: 4.4040; Yen: 266.75; Norw. krone: 5.2615; Fin. mark: 4.0305; Belgian financial franc: 35.70; Hong Kong $: 4.65275; Singapore $: 2.45525; Canadian $: $.92.93

(c) Commercial franc (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

Tokyo Exchange

Aug. 22, 1977

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	335	Matsu E. Wks.	590
Canon	515	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	143
Dai Nip Print.	548	Mitsubi Corp.	475
Fuji Bank	276	Mitsui Co.	357
Fuji Photo	780	Mitsukoshi	490
Hitachi	220	Nippon Elec.	280
Honda Motor	576	Sharp	349
C. Itoh	293	Shiseido	1,110
Japan Air L.	2,680	Sony Corp.	2,310
Kansai El. P.	996	Sumitomo Bk.	277
Kao Soap	635	Taisho Marine	259
Kirin Brewery	323	Takeda Chem.	240
Komatsu	300	Teijin	127
Kubota	305	Tokio Marine	490
Matsu Ind.	610	Toray	124
		Toyota Motor	974

Paris Bourse Evacuated

PARIS, Aug. 22 (AP).—All trading at the Paris bourse was halted today by a bomb scare, which forced the building's evacuation.

NOMURA
Tokyo, Japan
THE NOMURA SECURITIES CO., LTD.
Paris
NOMURA EUROPE N.V.
Amsterdam, London
NOMURA EUROPE GmbH
Frankfurt
NOMURA TRAPPER S.A.
Geneva

BROWN HARRIMAN & INTERNATIONAL BANKS LIMITED

announces that with effect from August 23rd 1977 the capital of the Bank has been acquired by

CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE

and

BANQUE INTERNATIONALE POUR L'AFRIQUE OCCIDENTALE

with equal shareholding

The name of the Bank is now

BANQUE FRANCAISE DE CREDIT INTERNATIONAL LTD.

41 Eastcheap, London EC3M 1HX.
Telephone: 01-626 9898
01-623 3243 Foreign Exchange
01-626 2721 Eurobonds
Telex
884031 BAFRIC
886619 BAFREX Foreign Exchange
887186 BAFREB Eurobonds

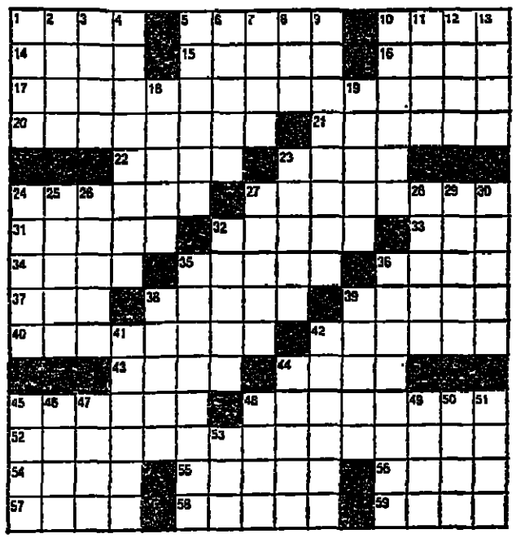
Standard Brands
INCORPORATED
has acquired substantially all the outstanding publicly held shares of

De Erven De Wed. J. Van Nelle N.V.

The undersigned acted as financial advisers to Standard Brands Incorporated in this transaction:

Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V. **N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited**

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Muscat's land
5 Senegal's capital
10 Singer at "heaven's gate"
14 King Cotton's bundle
15 Heath or Jong
16 Entertainer Adams
17 Operator's courteous request
20 Help an archeologist
21 SAC or R.A.F.
22 Mercer-Arlen product
23 Ne plus ultra
24 Ecce
27 Defrauded
31 Igloo or hogan
32 Victuals of a sort
33 Ait in the Aisne
34 Tender
35 Charon's vessel
36 "Sweet is pleasure after ——": Dryden
37 Way place
38 Electrical unit
39 Something not to be out of
40 Affecting all the body
42 Contract renter
43 Mine entrance
44 Lard on a hog
45 Gumshoe
48 Take away
52 Conveniences not found at Churchill Downs
54 Sciences' companions
55 Skip over
56 Sleep like ——
57 English car trunk
58 Hold back
59 Cockcrow

DOWN

1 Woodwind
2 Cat without a tail
3 Pianist Templeton
4 Roundworm
5 Require
6 Alpine crest
7 Cattle, to Cowper
8 Circus unit
9 Voraciousness
10 Gave suggestive glances
11 "Madam, I'm ——"
12 Hill or slope
13 Astute
18 Small egg
19 Sketches
23 Oscar or Emmy
24 Grounds
25 Color, also called teak
26 Headgear for a cuckold
27 Ice pinnacle
28 Emulators of Ananias
29 Typewriter type
30 Stupid
32 Boy Scout badge
35 Starved
36 Old-time mail route
38 Sick of the rat race
39 Tend
41 Most docile
42 Clumsy seaman
44 Homophone for swayed
45 Uncertain effort
46 Kind of sandwich
47 Choirboy's voice
48 Fit of pique
49 "—— boy!"
50 Powerfully built dog
51 Recipe meas.
53 "This —— House," hit song of 1954

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	29	84	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	14	57	Rain
ANKARA	24	75	Fair
ATHENS	32	90	Fair
BEIRUT	30	86	Fair
BELGRADE	24	75	Cloudy
BERLIN	19	66	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	18	65	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	25	95	Fair
BUDAPEST	24	75	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	23	74	Fair
COPENHAGEN	19	66	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	27	81	Cloudy
DUBLIN	17	63	Fair
EDINBURGH	15	59	Cloudy
FLORENCE	17	63	Stormy
FRANKFURT	15	59	Rain
GENEVA	15	59	Rain
HELSINKI	17	59	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	32	90	Fair
LAS PALMAS	24	75	Cloudy
LISBON	22	90	Cloudy
LONDON	15	59	Rain
LOS ANGELES	18	65	Foggy
MADRID	21	70	Cloudy
MIAMI	30	86	Cloudy
MILAN	22	72	Cloudy
MONTREAL	16	61	Rain
MOSCOW	17	63	Cloudy
MUNICH	14	57	Rain
NEW YORK	22	72	Cloudy
NICE	24	75	Fair
OSLO	18	65	Fair
PARIS	16	61	Cloudy
PRAGUE	13	55	Rain
ROME	24	75	Cloudy
SOFIA	33	92	Fair
STOCKHOLM	18	65	Fair
TEHRAN	37	99	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	32	90	Fair
TUNIS	28	83	Fair
VIENNA	21	70	Cloudy
WARSAW	13	55	Rain
WASHINGTON	25	77	Cloudy
ZURICH	16	61	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

August 22, 1977

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m) monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.:
— (d) Baerbond SFr141.95
— (d) Conbar SFr163
— (d) Grobar SFr821
— (d) Stockbar SFr321

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
— CSF Fund SFr20.20
— Cross-bow Fund SFr4.73
— ITF Fund N.V. $7.34

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
— (w) Capital Int'l $15.54
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $1.71

CREDIT SUISSE:
(d) Actions Suisses SFr276
— (d) Canasec SFr430
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds SFr56.50
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l SFr63.25
— (d) Energie-Valor SFr85.25
— (d) Usec SFr594
— (d) Europa-Valor SFr123.75

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra DM21.10
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond DM72.20

FIDELITY (BERMUDA):
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $20.15
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. $56.19
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $17.91
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $35.47
— (w) Fidelity World Fd $12.77

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd $24.50
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund $6.07

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund $54.07
— (r) Jard. Sth-East Asia $12.07

LLOYDS INT. MGT. cp 179 GENEVA 11
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth SFr393.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income SFr393

PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS. Ltd.:
— (w) U.S. Dollar Fund $96.81
— (w) Sterling Fund £119.14

SEPPO:
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $12.93

SOFID GROUPE GENEVE:
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est SFr1,334.50
— (r) Securswiss SFr372

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) American-Valor SFr423
— (d) Intervalor SFr62.50
— (d) Japan Portfolio SFr415.75
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser. SFr238.25
— (d) Univ. Bond Select SFr67.75
— (d) Universal Fund SFr91.66

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh SFr29.50
— (d) Bond Invest SFr72.75
— (d) Concert-Invest SFr71.25
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh SFr113.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh SFr94
— (d) Globinvest SFr91
— (d) Pacific Invest SFr75.25
— (d) Rometac-Invest SFr64.50
— (d) Safit South Afr. Sh SFr27
— (d) Sima Swiss R. Est SFr171.50

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:
— (d) Atlantikfonds DM14.40
— (d) Eurorentfonds D.M29
— (d) Unifonds DM19.40
— (d) Unirenta DM44.00
— (d) Unispecial I DM62.25

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund $6.69
(w) Trusteor Int. Fd (AEIF) $7.55
Austral Select Fd $1.59
(w) Brownarvest $13.17
(d) Capital Rentinvest LF1,270
(d) Caribbico, Growth Fund $156.80
(w) Citadel Fund $2.93
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd $918.44
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs $7.72
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs $13.63
(d) Convert. Bond Fd N.V. $9.72
(w) D.G.C. $38.14
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-divid.) $9.72
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $13.68
(d) Dreyfus Intercontinent. $12.05
(d) Europe Obligations LF1,053
(w) First Eagle Fund $3,061.47
(w) First Intern'l Fd $129.96
(d) First Nat'l City Fund $27.34
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr. SF1,748
(d) Formula Selection Fd SF99.51
(d) Fondutalia $9.35
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interinfos DM45.65
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.) $0.57
(w) Future Australia Fd Aus.$8.16
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l $6.23
(w) Hausmann Hldgs. NV $1,883.73
(d) H.O.I.T. Hobet $25.53
(d) Icofund $9.21
(d) Interfund S.A. $5.57
(w) Intermarket Fund $129.91
(w) Int'l Inc. Fund (Jersey) $24.31
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $5.33
(r) Invest. Atlantiques $38.96
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund $6.02
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd. S.A. $6.92
(r) Japan Growth Fund $19.71
(d) Japan Selection Fund $50.06
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $22.49
(d) KB Income Fund LF1,674
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F $11.87
(w) Kleinwort Benz. Jap. F $22.91
(i) Leverage Cap. Hold $35.02
(w) Luxfund $20.16
(m) MAGNUM Fund Ltd $41.69
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $9.37
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $1.19
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund $2.51
(w) Pinpon Fund $46.13
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund $5.25
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd $8.33
(w) N.A.M.P. $33.16
(d) Putnam Int'l Fund $22.65
(d) Renta Fund LF1,92
(d) Rentinvest LF307
(d) Safe Trust Fund $10.62
(w) Samurai Portfolio SFr1.50
Share Realty N.V. SFr15.51
Share International N.V. $4.68
(w) SMH Special Fund DM102.50
(d) Soros Fund $235 1
(w) Talent Global Fund $9.24
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Asia) $22.36
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V. $38.21
(w) Transpacific Fund $24.18
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd $2.86
(d) Universal Dollar Trust $.00
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd $10.36
(w) Western Growth Fd $3.51
(d) World Equity Grth Fd $409.12
(w) Worldwide Securities $51.52
(w) Worldwide Special $3,950.24

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; t — New; N.A — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer price; a — Asked; b — Bid. Chance P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S-S — Stock Split. ** Ex ETS. "S" — Suspended. N.C.—Not communicated. e—Ex-coupon.



JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MOCEA

KICHT

TOXICE

BIMBIE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: A _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: SYNOD PAYEE WEAKEN VELVET
Answer: Permanent, no doubt—for mermaids—WAVES

DENNIS THE MENACE

"HE HIT A HOME RUN ... BUT HE COULD ONLY MAKE IT TO THIRD BASE!"

BOOKS

GOODBYE

By W. H. Manville. Simon & Schuster. 316 pp. $

Reviewed by Curt Suplee

NICK Blake's wife is dead—strangled. Worse, she is lying next to him in bed. Worse yet, he can't remember how she got there. He hadn't seen her in two years.

It is a fitting beginning for a novel named "Goodbye"—a strange and seductive amalgam of detective story, sexual philosophy and alcoholic confessional. W. H. Manville, a writer who is often powerful and always professional, has turned the murder and its solution into strong fiction.

Nicholas Blake is a washed-out screenwriter who has two driving *motivations in his life: his wife,* Clair, and gin. Two years before the plot opens, gin has become the more durable partner: "Like the nun who gives her life to God, like the mystic who fasts to lose the self..." He admits that "alcohol obeyed its own rhythms and seasons inside me," and he knows "the loss of power: the mind that says no, the hand that reaches for the drink. I had become unpredictable to myself."

(Manville knows what he is talking about. Once the author of a Village Voice column called "Saloon Society," he sank into drink for several years before recovery from alcoholism. Consequently, the treatment of drinking in this book is the work of a sensitive man who has seen both sides: candid and painful, without melodrama or self-pity.)

It was drink that drove Clair away from him two years earlier —or so she says: "You use alcohol to put a distance between yourself and the man I know, pulling down a curtain behind which lives another man who does not love me, and who I am powerless to reach." But that is only part of the story. Clair is an artist who flees to California to work; but she is also a free, if troubled, spirit who deliberately has affairs with other men to break the hold that Blake has on her. It doesn't work. For all her anguish over his drinking, for all her affairs, "I still carried Blake inside... the fractured bone mends, the cut flesh grows over the wound. We do not look different in the mirror."

So when Blake, sober, calls her and vows to quit drinking, she agrees to meet him in New York to make a second beginning. It turns into goodbye. Blake arrives in the city first, and is immediately accosted by his old friend, the diabolical bohemian who is suddenly dete throw a party.

"The booze poured shine, the cigar, cig other smoke was thick a and Blake is unable to In the morning he wak the corpse of his wife, blacked out from the fore. And in a coupl he is dropped into the cynical world of homi tives, dominated by S a sort of parochial-sch bo who overcomes hi at the crime and g solve it in the cou book.

This in itself is enough for a good there is more—and it blessing. Manville ha alternating chapters in *enter Clair's mind ove* two years by the devic en history," a tape-rec which she is having As we look at these revelations of Clair's we find that she is q ferent person from E of her. Among other is involved in smuggl from Mexico throug genious scheme. Mo learn that she is so a sexual philosopher, with her own theory female identity.

"I no longer am i getting men to love dictates to the reco emotion I want is to p And then I am releas

Much of this spoke intriguing and strong and much of it is n understanding the tw prising and ultimat conclusion when the the murderer are disc

But much of it, obsessive. Manville a his indebtedness to Nancy Friday, and h "female identity." (S author of "My Secr and "Forbidden Flov women's sexual fan enough is enough, an sion Manville becomes ed in Clair's interior becomes a first-rate pursuit of second-ha notably in the steam boring sex-fantasy quence in the latter book.

But this is a mode forgivable failing in energetic and talente ville has shown him The overwhelming imp this book leaves is of burdening his psyche, his alcoholism, his d wife, his years abroa vate guilts. The ne there is one—should thing remarkable.

Curt Suplee is assis of The Washington P World.

© The Washingto

Solution to Previous Puzzle

L	O	A	M		R	A	T	A	L		A	M	O	K
C	A	P	E		A	B	A	S	E		C	O	B	A
T	R	E	A	L	C	A	N	H	I	G	H	W	A	Y
S	U	S	T	A	I	N	S			A	I	S	L	E
		L	I	N	D		C	A	R	P				
A	C	C	E	D	E		S	H	I	N		S	O	P
S	O	L	S			S	H	A	D	E		T	V	A
T	H	E	S	A	N	T	A	F	E	T	R	A	I	L
R	A	F		S	A	U	C	E		E	R	N	E	
A	N	T		M	I	N	K		G	I	F	T	E	D
			S	A	L	T		S	E	M	E			
S	O	L	A	R		C	H	E	E	R	S	O	P	
T	H	E	N	A	T	C	H	E	Z	T	R	A	C	E
A	I	N	T		O	H	A	R	E		A	X	L	E
R	O	T	O		P	I	P	E	R		L	E	A	K

BRIDGE — By Alan

In analyzing the hand shown, an obvious starting point is that East should open four hearts. Note that in a heart contract the limit would be eight tricks, although the declarer might make nine with a little help from the defense. If South fails to lead a diamond at some point, a double squeeze could develop. When the last trump is led, North will be trying to keep the club king and South the master spade so neither will be able to protect diamonds. Alternatively, East might end up with only seven tricks. He would have an opportunity to misjudge the play of the trump suit if North shrewdly drops an honor under the ace.

However, South will surely bid over four hearts, and analysis suggests four spades. This contract will make 7 tricks or 11 depending on the opening lead: The diamond ace permits an immediate defensive cross-ruff.

Consider that North-South might reach five diamonds, an entirely reasonable contract. It might appear that West has three sure trump tricks and that the contract is doomed. However, South brought home five diamonds by skillful play, and it does not seem that the defenders had any way to defeat them.

The bidding was well-judged. South doubled the opening four-heart bid, and his partner removed to five clubs. This contract would have been ruined by immediate ruffs available to the defense, since East had no way to gain the lead.

South won the opening spade lead and cashed the club ace. A low trump would have been one road to success, but he ruffed his losing spade. He then played the club king, throwing a heart, and was gratified by the appearance of the queen.

East ruffed the third club lead, and this was criticized in the post-mortem. However, an ingenious refusal to ruff could have been countered in an equally ingenious way. South to ruff his own winne a low trump, after wh develop an endplay against West by care

In practice South East's trump four wi and had a complete c absence of an opening marked East with an suit, and he had pr cards in the other South cashed three spa confidently, throwing l the dummy, and re position:

NORTH
♠—
♡—
♢Q7
♣975

WEST
♠—
♡—
♢AJ98
♣8

SOUTH
♠—
♡K
♢K1063
♣—

South led the heart West was helpless. W ruffed or not, he could two trump tricks.

NORTH
♠4
♡J104
♢Q72
♣KJ10975

WEST
♠10865
♡—
♢AJ98
♣8432

EA
♠93
♡AC
♢4
♣Q6

SOUTH
♠AKQJ7
♡K6
♢K10653
♣A

North and South were vuln bidding:

North	East	South
Pass	4♡	Dbl.
5♣	Pass	5♢
Pass	Pass	

West led the spade eight.

هكذا من الأصل

Red Sox Bow to Kansas City

...ks Win 8th Straight, Trail by a Half-Game

...r, Texas, Aug. 22
...Nettles belted a ... and run-scoring ...on Guidry allowed ... through seven in... giving New York ...ight victory, a 2-1 ...exas Rangers. The ...d the Yankees to ...game of first-place ... American League ...

...dered four singles, ...nd struck out six ...ecord to 10-6. But ... the leadoff batter ... he was replaced ...le, who permitted ... escaping the in... ...ished up to record ...

Royals 6, Red Sox 4

At Kansas City, relief ace Bill Campbell of Boston walked pinch-hitter Joe Lahoud with the bases loaded in the eighth and Tom Poquette followed with an infield single to score two more runs and enable the Royals to beat the Red Sox, 6-4. It extended Kansas City's winning streak to five games.

Al Cowens and Darrell Porter singled before Campbell, 12-8, issued walks to Amos Otis and Lahoud to make it 4-3. Poquette then bounced a ground ball to first baseman George Scott, who was indecisive and threw late to Campbell, covering first, as Porter and Otis scored.

The Royals, now leading the American League west, have won 15 of their last 17 games at home.

Brewers 7, White Sox 1

White Sox 6, Brewers 5

At Milwaukee, Brian Downing drove in four runs with a homer and a single while Steve Renko won his first start for Chicago as the White Sox topped the Brewers, 6-3, after Ken McMullen's two-run homer sparked Milwaukee to a 7-1 victory in the opener of the doubleheader.

Tigers 5, Mariners 4

At Seattle, Ben Oglivie's three-run homer and solo blasts by Steve Kemp and Jason Thompson powered Detroit to a 5-4 triumph over the Mariners.

Indians 4, A's 1

At Oakland, Dennis Eckersley hurled a three-hitter to earn his 12th victory while batterymate Fred Kendall broke a 1-1 tie with a seventh-inning sacrifice fly in a 4-1 Cleveland triumph over the A's.

Angels 3, Blue Jays 2

At Anaheim, Jerry Remy's third single of the game drove in Terry Humphrey from second with the go-ahead run in the seventh to provide Frank Tanana with his 15th victory in a 3-2 decision by California over Toronto.

Twins 9, Orioles 5

At Bloomington, Minn., Lyman Bostock homered and drove in three runs and Roy Smalley capped a four-run sixth with an RBI single to spark the Twins to a 9-5 defeat of Baltimore.

Phillies 7, Astros 3

In the National League, at Philadelphia, Steve Carlton put on a dazzling display of power pitching and hitting to become the major leagues' first 18-game winner in hurling the Phillies to a 7-3 victory over Houston.

Carlton struck out 14 and extended his personal hitting streak to six games with a solo homer in the sixth after batterymate Tim McCarver put the Phillies in control with a three-run homer in the fourth.

Reds 5, Mets 1

At New York, Tom Seaver, pitching at Shea Stadium for the first time since being traded by New York on June 15, stopped his former teammates on six hits and scored two runs to lead Cincinnati to a 5-1 triumph over the Mets.

Seaver received a standing ovation from the crowd of 46,265 when he ran to the mound in the eighth inning. He struck out 11 and gave up only five singles —two of the scratch variety— while posting his 14th victory against five losses. The 31-year-old right-hander is 7-2 since joining the Reds.

Dodgers 5, Cubs 1

At Chicago, pitcher Rick Rhoden batted 3 for 4, including his third homer of the season and an RBI single, in posting his 14th victory as Los Angeles downed the Cubs, 5-1.

Giants 5, Pirates 4

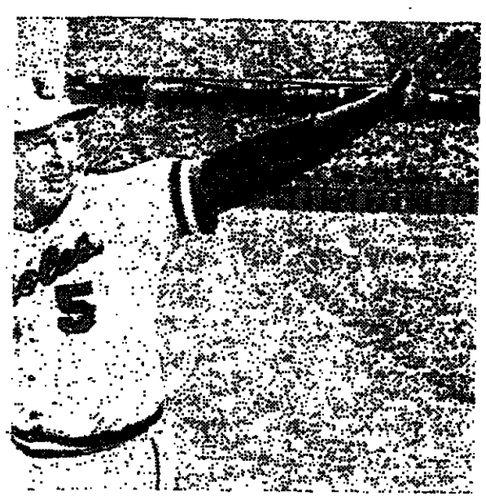
At Pittsburgh, Darrell Evans slammed a two-run, tie-breaking homer in the eighth to boost San Francisco to a 5-4 victory over the Pirates.

Padres 7, Cardinals 0

At St. Louis, Dave Kingman clubbed a towering grand-slam home run in the first to back the eight-hit pitching of rookie left-hander Bob Owchinko and stake San Diego to a 7-0 rout of the Cardinals.

Expos 10, Braves 4

At Montreal, Del Unser singled, doubled and homered to knock in four runs and Chris Speier and Dave Cash had two RBI apiece to pace a 10-4 Expos victory over Atlanta.



Associated Press.

— Orioles' Brooks Robinson acknowledges 'fans' salute after retirement announcement.



United Press International.

VICTORY—Andy North exults with arms aloft and gets congratulatory pat by Howard Twitty at Westchester.

His First Victory on Tour

North Takes the Westchester, Winning With 12-Under Score

By John S. Radosta

HARRISON, N.Y., Aug. 22 (NYT).—Andy North did not choke. In fact, he was so sure of himself that on the first tee of yesterday's final round, when a tournament official asked him if he wanted to fill out a self-addressed envelope so that his winnings could be mailed to his home, North answered: "No, thanks; I'll collect on the 18th green."

That's confidence, because on the pro tour only the winner is paid on the 72d hole.

The 27-year-old North, in his fifth year on the tour of the Professional Golfers' Association, posted his first victory, and it was in one of the biggest events on the tour—the $300,000 Westchester Classic, with a first prize of $60,000.

He won by two shots from the runner-up, George Archer, in shooting a final round par 71 for 272, or 12 under par for the west course of the Westchester Country Club, 6,603 yards long.

Archer shot an unusually fine round, 67 for 274, but he had started too far back to have a realistic chance to catch North.

Tom Weiskopf, who had started the day tied for second place with Howard Twitty, three strokes behind North, shot 72 for 276 and third place. George Burns and Andy Bean, two of the young lions of the tour, tied for fourth at 277.

At the start of the final round North was leading at 12 under par, with Weiskopf and Twitty at nine under. Leonard Thompson was at eight under, and it was he who implied that North would choke. He said he was only one shot out of the lead because Weiskopf would be the man to beat.

Archer was far back, at six under, but he was the man who made a horse race of the tourney. Playing in a threesome with North and Twitty, Archer shot three birdies on the first five holes while North was carding two birdies. That narrowed the North-Archer gap to five shots. After North had bogeyed the eighth by missing the green, the difference was reduced to four shots—North 13 under and Archer nine under.

Archer got to 10 under par with a birdie a the 10th, where he hit his approach to five feet. But North also birdied that hole, by hitting his approach even closer, to three feet. Archer remained at 10 under after a bogey-birdie combination on 12 and 13, and that is how he finished.

North made pars from 11 through 15. But on the par-3 16th, he took two putts for a bogey. And on the 353-yard 17th North was on in regulation, about 18 feet from the cup. But he went for the hole—and rolled five feet past. Then he missed the come-back putt, for another bogey.

That pair of bogeys shook him slightly, but North saw that Archer could not threaten anymore. So, although he would have preferred to finish with a fancy birdie "like a winner," North elected to lay up with a 5-iron, pitch on in 3 and take two commercial putts for par 5.

Austin Wins 5th

WHEELING, W. Va., Aug. 22 (UPI).—Debbie Austin yesterday scored her second straight triumph and fifth of the year with a one-stroke victory over Hollis Stacy to win the $50,000 Wheeling Classic.

Sverige Wins 7th Race And Eliminates Gretel

NEWPORT, R.I., Aug. 22 (NYT).—Sverige yesterday qualified for the finals of the America's Cup challenger series by defeating Gretel II, the seven-year-old Australian yacht from Sydney. The Swedish boat's margin at the end of an unexceptional race was decisive—1 minute 58 seconds.

It was the seventh and last test between the two 12-meters, completing the first seven-race series in the history of America's Cup competition. Sverige will next take on the yacht Australia in a four-of-seven-race series starting on Thursday, and the winner will be the cup challenger against the American defender in this sport's prestigious, 107-year-old event.

No progress was made in separating the three potential defenders—Courageous, Enterprise and Independence. The last two raced twice yesterday, each winning once—Enterprise taking the first, abbreviated race by 52 seconds and Independence the second, of 17.5 miles, by 49 seconds.

In effect, the results enhanced the prospects of the idle Courageous because her two rivals continued to beat each other. Thus they again failed to establish any pattern of consistency for the New York Yacht Club's Cup Committee, which must select a defender by Sept. 8.

In the final trials Courageous's won-lost record is 5-1 to 3-4 for Independence and 2-5 for Enterprise. Against each other the two new 12s, representing construction and campaign expenditures of over $2 million, now stand 2-2 in the final trials and 8-7 for Independence, counting all their races since mid-June. Courageous today was scheduled to take on Enterprise, whom she has beaten three straight times in the final trials, but bad weather forced postponement of the duel.

The decisive Sverige-Gretel race was determined early when the Australian yacht misjudged her start and gave the Swedish vessel immediate lead of one boat length (65 feet). The same thing had happened Saturday, only the other way around.

In the vital 30 seconds before the start, Graham Newland, the tactician for Gordon Ingate, the skipper, was at the helm for Gretel as usual. The two yachts had split away, Sverige sailing up the line to the committee boat, Gretel downwind to the bell buoy.

But Gretel was sailed too swiftly and the starting line proved to be not long enough for Newland. These yachts lack brakes. So Gretel was over the line before the starting cannon. Although she dipped back quickly, erasing her error with a loss of only seven seconds, she was in a hopeless position with regard to Sverige, behind and to leeward.

Pelle Petterson, the Swedish skipper, next tacked his boat on top of Gretel, smothering her wind, and then sailed through her to windward. A parade began round the 24.3-mile course, the Swede ahead at all turning marks by 38 to 83 seconds.

Estaba Keeps Crown

PUERTO LA CRUZ, Venezuela, Aug. 22 (AP).—World Boxing Council junior flyweight champion Luis (Lumumba) Estaba of Venezuela retained his crown last night, scoring an 11th-round technical knockout victory over Mexico's Juanito Alvarez.

Decathlon Led By Austrian At Sofia Meet

SOFIA, Aug. 22 (AP).—Josef Zeilbauer of Austria held a commanding lead after eight events today and appeared heading for victory in the decathlon event of the World University Games.

With only the javelin throw and 1,500 meters to come, Zeilbauer had a total of 6,809 points. Valeri Katchanov of the Soviet Union had 6,675 points, and Roumen Petrov of Bulgaria had 6,644. Zeilbauer began the day by winning the 110-meter hurdles in 14.35 in the humid heat of Sofia's Levsky Stadium.

He finished fifth in the discus with a toss of 43.52 meters, and then tied for first place with Serge Morth of France in the pole vault. Both cleared 4.70 meters.

Maria Vergova of Bulgaria won the gold medal in the women's discus throw with a heave of 65.34 meters.

Svetlana Melnikova of the Soviet Union was second with 61.78. Raductina Bachevanova of Bulgaria was third with 61.08.

Clancy Edwards of the United States won the gold medal in the 200-meter dash and stopped Cuba's Silvio Leonard from completing the sprint double.

Edwards, of the University of Southern California, Los Angeles, led from start to finish and won in 20.46, running directly into a strong wind down the straight.

Leonard, who had already won the 100 meters, finished second in 20.64. Bill Snoddy, of Oklahoma University, won the bronze medal in 21.17.

Silvia Chivas of Cuba won the women's 200 meters in a photo finish from Marina Sidorova of the Soviet Union. Andrea Lynch of Britain was third. It was Cuba's fourth gold medal in track and field.

Michael Karst of West Germany produced a strong finishing sprint to win the 3,000-meter steeplechase. Paul Copu of Romania was second and Ron Addison, of the University of Tennessee, was third.

The U.S. women's basketball team beat China, 89-55, today for its fourth straight victory. It was China's first defeat after three victories.

Carole Blaszejowski, a 5-foot-10 guard from Montclair State in New Jersey, poured in 29 points for game scoring honors.

U.S., Two Others Gain in Women's Single Sculling

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 22 (AP).—The United States, Britain and Czechoslovakia won their qualifying heats in the women's double sculls of the World Rowing Championships today and gained the semifinal round.

The feminine scullers provided almost all of the activity on the lightest program so far of the nine-day regatta, which opened Saturday.

The only other event was a qualifying repechage heat in the men's lightweight single sculls. This was won easily by Anthony Corcoran of Ireland, who qualified for the lightweight semifinals Thursday.

But the big surprise of the heat was the second place by Japan's Mitsunobu Nitta, who drew cheers from the scattering of rain-soaked spectators along the shore. Nitta and third-place finisher Peter Zeun both qualified also for the semifinals for lightweights.

Borowiak-Fillol Final

TORONTO, Aug. 22 (Reuters).—American Jeff Borowiak upset eighth-seeded John Alexander of Australia, 6-4, 3-6, 7-6, advance to the men's singles final at the $160,000 Canadian Open tennis tournament. Jaime Fillol of Chile, the sixth seed, disposed of Phil Dent of Australia, 6-3, 6-3, in the other semifinal match.

Baseball Great Goes, Another Comes Back

...oks Robinson Era Ends

By Thomas Boswell

...ON, Aug. 22 (WP)... ...re Oriole team bus ...Harlem long after ... weeks ago. Brooks ...ied his forehead ...indow and looked ...eamy night.

...g this way for 23 ...sed aloud, a little ...f Little Rock, Ark., ...ear-old voice.

...nges," he went on, ...d a crap game in ...en two tenements. ...ul life to get born ... get out of. Shows ...'e are. How grate...ful."

...nat life has been ...s Robinson up and ... years now. First, ...ower disappeared, ...e dropped and last ... his regular third-...

... that, his outside ...t sour, he fell into ...sued several times ...le had to approach ...st winter on an ...rant-me" basis just ...-coach job to help ...it. And yesterday ...ird baseman in the ...eball was nudged ... retirement so that ...uld have room on ...atcher Rick Demp...

...ing Out

... the game the way ...it—uncomplaining, ...g and being teas...tting practice and ... typewriter for a ... dirty towel for a ...

...adulation, and ...th common decen...ayers dressed and ...ity. Robinson ar...park dressed like ...

Other stars had ...n made friends. ...hen he was the ...ue's most valuable ...970, when he was ...orld Series, Robin...ing legend.

... last two seasons, ...d with a sort of slow-motion grace, that Robinson got to show his character.

"It's rough to try to replace an immortal," O's third-baseman Doug DeCinces said this year, "but Brooks did everything to make it easier for me."

Made It Easier

"Brooks could have caused a lot of problems for me the last couple of years," manager Earl Weaver said this month. "He carries a lot of weight in this town. But because he's the kind of person he is, he made the end easier for everybody."

Robinson's best pal, ex-Oriole Ron Hansen, said, "His friends aren't millionaires and politicians, just average guys like me. . . . People still love him just like they always have."

Robinson stepped down yesterday in typical style—making Weaver's decision seem inevitable and reasonable so that not one Brooks-loving boo will distract the Orioles from their pennant-race work.

Seaver Returns to Rule Shea

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (NYT).—Tom Seaver, a pitcher for the Cincinnati Reds who owns a house in Greenwich, Conn., rode to Shea Stadium yesterday with Skip Lockwood, a neighbor who pitches for the New York Mets. They arrived about 10:45 a.m., before the other Cincinnati players descended on the visitors' clubhouse.

Seaver had changed clothes in this room on Friday and Saturday when the Reds won the first three games of the series. But this time he would pitch for the first time against the team whose star and leader he was until June 15, the date he was traded away in Met chairman M. Donald Grant's Wednesday night massacre.

Sparky Anderson emerged from his office and a man asked whether this emotionally charged homecoming for Seaver was an additional burden to the manager of a team trying to defend the world championship.

"No," Anderson said, "because I know he'll pitch a good game. He's won five straight and he's settled in. It was hard at first —interviews, cameras, TV all the time. Especially on this club, where we've got some people with stature—Johnny Bench, Joe Morgan, George Foster. All those stars, but the crowd was always around Seaver's locker.

"I began to think, 'What have I got here? I thought it was a human being, not the Messiah.'

"That's quieted down now, but this is a big day. I'd say in a season there are about 40 games where I really feel the pressure. This is one of the 40. When Tom first joined us the pressure was about the same as in a World Series, maybe a little greater because it was all concentrated on one man."

While the Reds were at batting practice, Seaver left the clubhouse long enough for a turn in the cage. The instant he stepped out of the dugout, cheering started. "Sea-ver! Sea-ver!" fans chanted.

Boos for Home Team

Next time he made an appearance there were 46,265 cash customers in the park, the Mets' largest gate of the season except for one "jacket day" promotion when the giveaway was the main attraction. M. Donald Grant was noticeably absent. There had been cheers when the public-address announcer reached Seaver's name in the batting order and boos when he said, "And now the New York Mets."

Pitching a six-hitter with 11 strikeouts, Seaver was ruthless. Trudging back to the bench, the hitters who used to be on his side seemed to be saying, "So this is what those other teams had to put up with all those years!"

Firing his last blurred fastball past Ron Hodges for the 27th putout and a 5-1 win, Seaver got his red windbreaker from the bench, slung it over a shoulder and, as the cheering persisted, took a final curtain call, waving his cap overhead.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Philadelphia	76	45	.628	—
Pittsburgh	71	53	.573	6 1/2
Chicago	67	54	.562	8
St. Louis	68	55	.553	8
Montreal	57	67	.460	20 1/2
New York	49	73	.402	27 1/2

Western Division

Los Angeles	74	49	.602	—
Cincinnati	65	59	.524	9 1/2
Houston	57	67	.460	17 1/2
San Fran.	57	68	.456	18
San Diego	55	72	.433	21
Atlanta	42	79	.352	30 1/2

Sunday's Results

San Francisco 5, Pittsburgh 4.
Cincinnati 5, New York 1.
Montreal 10, Atlanta 4.
Los Angeles 5, Chicago 1.
San Diego 7, St. Louis 0.
Philadelphia 7, Houston 3.

Monday's Games

San Francisco at Chicago.
San Diego at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at Atlanta.
Montreal at Cincinnati.
Houston at New York.
Los Angeles at St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Boston	77	45	.597	—
New York	72	50	.590	1/2
Baltimore	70	50	.583	1 1/2
Detroit	57	64	.471	15
Cleveland	56	66	.459	16 1/2
Milwaukee	47	73	.430	20 1/2
Toronto	42	78	.350	25 1/2

Western Division

Kansas City	69	51	.575	—
Chicago	66	52	.567	1
Minnesota	70	54	.565	1
Texas	68	53	.562	1 1/2
California	59	68	.496	9 1/2
Seattle	50	76	.397	22
Oakland	44	76	.367	25

Sunday's Results

Minnesota 9, Baltimore 5.
Kansas City 6, Boston 4.
Milwaukee 7, Chicago 1 (1st).
Chicago 6, Milwaukee 3 (2d).
California 3, Toronto 2.
Cleveland 4, Oakland 1.
Detroit 5, Seattle 4.
New York 2, Texas 1.

Monday's Games

Milwaukee at Texas
Cleveland at Seattle, 2.
Baltimore at Kansas City.
New York at Chicago.
Boston at Minnesota.
Detroit at California.
Toronto at Oakland.

Sunday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

San Fran. ..... 100 002 020—5 10 3
Pittsburgh ..... 120 000 010—4 8 0
Montefusco, Lavelle (6), Curtis (8), Moffitt (8) and Alexander; Kison, Gossage (6), Tekulve (8) and Dyer. W—Lavelle, 7-7. L—Gossage, 5-8. HR—Thomasson (14), Evans (13).

Cincinnati ..... 100 010 020—5 8 0
New York ..... 000 001 000—1 6 2
Seaver (14-5) and Bench; Koosman, Lockwood (8), Apodaca (9) and Hodges. L—Koosman, 8-13.

Atlanta ..... 012 000 000— 4 6 2
Montreal ..... 400 203 10x—10 12 0
Ruthven, Theiss (7) and Pocoroba; Bahnsen, Stanhouse (4) and Carter. W—Stanhouse, 3-0. L—Ruthven, 4-10. HR—Burroughs (32), Unser (12).

Los Angeles ... 210 002 000—5 11 1
Chicago ..... 000 100 000—1 10 0
Rhoden, Rautzhan (9) and Oates; Lamp, Broberg (6), P. Reuschel (8) and Mitterwald. W—Rhoden, 14-6. L—Lamp, 0-1. HR—Rhoden (3).

San Diego ..... 501 000 100—7 11 1
St. Louis ..... 000 000 000—0 8 1
Owchinko (6-5) and Roberts; Underwood, Carroll (3), Eastwick (5), Metzger (8), Brabosky (9) and Simmons. L—Underwood, 7-8. HR—Kingman (39).

Houston ..... 100 100 001—3 5 0
Philadelphia ... 000 502 00x—7 11 0
Lemongello, Dixon (4), Pentz (6), McLaughlin (8) and Ferguson; Carlton (18-7) and McCarver. L—Lemongello, 5-14. HR—Cabell 2 (12); McCarver (5), Carlton (2).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

(First Game)

Chicago ..... 000 000 010—1 2 0
Milwaukee ..... 001 000 00x—7 10 0
Kravec, Kuiper (4) and Eckian. Haas (9-8) and Moore. L—Kravec, 7-6. HR—Lemon (17); Wohlford (2). McMullen (4).

(Second Game)

Chicago ..... 000 101 220—6 10 1
Milwaukee ..... 100 101 000—3 7 0
Renko, Lagrow (8) and Downing; Travers, Rodriguez (7), McClure (8), Castro (8) and Haney, Moore (8). W—Renko, 1-0. L—Travers, 4-7. HR—L. Johnson (16), Downing (4); Joshua (7).

Baltimore ..... 110 120 000—5 10 3
Minnesota ..... 021 004 01x—9 14 0
R. May, D. Martinez (6), McGregor (8) and Rudolph, Murray; Zahn, Schueler (8) and Wynegar. W—Schueler, 6-4. L—R. May, 12-12. HR—Maddox (2), Mora (11); Bostock (11).

Boston ..... 000 030 001—4 10 1
Kansas City ... 011 010 02x—5 11 1
Aase, Campbell (7) and Fisk; Spittorff, Pattin (7), Gura (7), Bird (8) and Porter. W—Bird, 9-4. L—Campbell, 12-8. HR—Evans (14).

Toronto ..... 100 010 000—2 7 2
California ..... 200 000 10x—3 7 1
Byrd, Murphy (7) and Cerone; Tanana (15-7) and Humphrey. L—Byrd, 2-7. HR—Rader (10).

Cleveland ..... 001 000 102—4 6 1
Oakland ..... 010 000 000—1 2 2
Eckersley (12-10) and Kendall; Langford, Barr (9) and Sanguillen. L—Langford, 8-14.

Detroit ..... 000 302 000—5 7 1
Seattle ..... 000 030 001—4 7 0
Morris, Crawford (5), Taylor (9), Hiller (9) and M. May; Mitchell, Loxton (6), Segui (7) and Julze. W—Crawford, 5-5. L—Mitchell, 1-5. HR—Oglivie (16), Kemp (17), Thompson (26), Milbourne (2).

New York ..... 010 100 000—2 5 0
Texas ..... 000 000 010—1 5 0
Guidry, Lyle (8) and Munson; Alexander (7-3) and Sundberg. W—Guidry, 10-6. HR—Nettles (29).

49ers Beat Rams and Bengals Edge Lions

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.—Quarterback Jim Plunkett tossed a pair of touchdown passes and scored on a five-yard run yesterday to rally the San Francisco 49ers from a 14-point deficit to a 23-14 exhibition victory over the Los Angeles Rams.

The 49ers' victory left both clubs with 1-2 preseason records.

Quarterbacks Pat Haden and Vince Ferragamo each connected for TDs as the Rams bolted to a 14-0 lead, but Plunkett's one-yard pass to tight end Jim Obradovich made it 14-6 at the half.

With Joe Namath quarterbacking the Rams in the second half, the 49er defense toughened, and a 50-yard field goal by Tom Wittum seemed to inject life into San Francisco, cutting the Los Angeles lead to 14-9.

The 49ers again held and Plunkett started a 50-yard drive with a 23-yard pass to Kenny Harrison. Plunkett circled left end from the five for the go-ahead touchdown, giving San Francisco a 16-14 lead.

Namath again was stopped and Plunkett bounced back with a 48-yard bomb to Harrison early in the final period.

Bengals 17, Lions 13

At Pontiac, Mich., substitute quarterback John Reaves hit second-stringer Mike Voight with a nine-yard scoring pass 7:46 into the second half to boost the Cincinnati Bengals to a 17-13 exhibition victory over the Detroit Lions.

The Bengals turned Detroit back from inside the 15-yard line in the last minute.

Detroit quarterback Gary Danielson rallied the Lions in the second half, hitting 10 of 15 passes for 104 yards before getting stalled on two tries from the Bengal 13 as time ran out.

Detroit rookie Rick Kane scored twice on one-yard runs, both set up by Cincinnati pass-interference penalties. The first Kane score was with 52 seconds left in the first half and the second came at 2:23 into the final quarter. The second Kane plunge narrowed the score to the final margin.



United Press International.

WEIGHTY WAY TO GO—Rams' quarterback Joe Namath is sacked by the 49ers' Cedrick Hardman for 8-yard loss.

Cosmos Win on Pass by Pele

ROCHESTER, N.Y., Aug. 22 (AP).—Steve Hunt took advantage of some defensive confusion to score the winning goal from 18 yards in the Cosmos' 2-1 victory over the Rochester Lancers yesterday in the first game of the semifinals of the North American Soccer League.

Hunt's kick came at 42:45 on an assist from Pele as Rochester goalkeeper Jack Brand and defender Nick Mijatovic collided when they both went after Pele's centering pass.

The crowd of 20,005, an attendance record here, had to wait only 16 minutes and 50 seconds before the home team scored, when Mike Stojanovic headed in a Jose Costa crossing pass from about five yards.

Giorgio Chinaglia scored his sixth playoff goal in as many games to tie the score at 39:15, beating Brand to his left.

The two-game series moves to the Cosmos' home field Wednesday night. A Cosmos victory would propel them into Soccer Bowl '77 next Sunday at Portland, Ore.

The Cosmos had nine saves, the Lancers one. Rochester took 16 shots, the Cosmos seven. And 19 fouls were called on Rochester, 23 on the Cosmos.

Franz Beckenbauer, who played a steady game but apparently had trouble adjusting to the bumpy field, scored no goals or assists.

U.S. Girl Sets Mark In 1,500-m Free Swim

MISSION VIEJO, Calif., Aug. 22 (AP).—Alice Browne, 15, yesterday set a world record in the 1,500-meter freestyle in the closing night of the Amateur Athletic Union swimming championships.

In setting the world record of 16:24.60, she broke the mark of 16:33.94 set in 1974 by Jennifer Turrall of Australia in the 1974 AAU championships.

...ball's Millionaires

...owing table shows how baseball's major free agents ...his season with their new clubs. The salaries are ...lengths of contract and the figures are not official ...se reported at the time of signing.

PITCHERS

	Club	Salary	W	L	Saves	ERA	BB	SO
	Yankees	3.75 mil	8	7	0	4.66	38	48
...land	Indians	2.30 mil	10	14	0	4.08	64	87
	Yankees	1.90 mil	10	3	0	3.95	59	81
...rs	Padres	1.66 mil	8	4	27	2.83	29	91
...ell	Red Sox	1.05 mil	12	8	20	3.09	48	85
...nder	Rangers	955,000	13	8	0	3.94	63	63

HITTERS

	Club	Salary	Avg.	AB	R	H	HR	RBI
...son	Yankees	2.90 mil	.290	393	72	114	22	76
	Angels	2.09 mil	.264	242	48	64	13	53
...iews	Braves	1.87 mil	.286	405	61	116	12	43
	Angels	1.59 mil	.242	424	65	103	13	57
...e	Padres	1.60 mil	.232	362	56	84	13	54
	Expos	1.56 mil	.285	490	72	140	0	34
...n	Angels	1.55 mil	.243	181	24	44	7	23
	Brewers	1.41 mil	.239	463	54	111	13	65
...uners	Rangers	1.01 mil	.250	443	63	111	4	34

...ut for season.

24. Broaden your market.
(An international call means business.)
Long Distance is the next best thing to being there.

Art Buchwald

Summer Peace

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, Mass. —If President Carter really wants to get the housing business on its feet I think he should talk to me. No matter where I seem to go on vacation, they start building a house on the next lot.

I don't know where they get the information, but I suspect the contractors have a nationwide computer that tells them where I'm going to rent a house for the summer. As soon as the word is out, they buy the lot next to the house and start constructing a home, a garage —or if that fails, a new sewer.


Buchwald

This year was no different. I rented a house in the woods. There wasn't another human being within three miles when I signed the lease. The next morning two bulldozers arrived and started smashing down all the trees. Three men were studying blueprints.

"How did you find me?" I asked.

"It wasn't easy," one of the men said. "We were told you rented the Fainsod house and we started building across the street. We had the home half-finished when we realized we made a mistake. So we dropped everything and came out here to build this house first."

"Why me?" I asked desperately. "I only get a month off. Do you have to build a house in August?"

"It's nothing personal," one of the other men said. "We always build houses when people are on vacation. It's the best time of year to hammer."

"But nobody can get any sleep."

"Look, mister. Everyone dreams of having his little vacation home by a rippling brook or next to a blue lagoon or on the side of a mountain. But somebody has to build it. When it's built another person comes along and says, 'I'd like one just like that.' So he buys the next lot and starts building his dream house. The guy in the first house goes bonkers while the house next to him is being built. It's happening all over the country. The hills are alive with the sound of wood saws, electric drills and dump trucks full of bricks. Do you think you're special?"

"But I rent." I protested. "I should get special consideration."

All three men laughed and one said, "That's why we're here. You renters think you can get a free ride in the summertime and have a quiet vacation because you don't own a house. Well, you're living in a dream world. We'd rather start a house next to a renter than an owner any day. An owner will put up with a certain amount of hammering and sawing because he'll be there forever. But a renter has only three weeks or a month and we can really ruin his time."

"I've never done anything to you," I protested. "Why do you want to build a house next to me at this time? Can't you wait until September?"

"It's no fun in September," one of them replied. "The only enjoyment workmen get in the construction business is waking up everyone on vacation in the mornings. My men would just sit on their duffs if they didn't have the incentive of keeping the guy next door from enjoying the few weeks he has off.

"As soon as they see someone in a hammock taking a snooze or sitting on his porch enjoying a beer, they go ape with their hammers. When they know they aren't disturbing anyone, all they do is sit around and talk about the Red Sox."

"Then what you're saying is that no matter where I rent a house you'll follow me?"

"Those are our orders," one of the men said. "When a man goes on vacation we have to start building a house next to him. You'll have to excuse us now. We're bringing in the chain saws to cut up the trees."

"How many trees are you going to cut up?"

"How long are you staying?"

Thailand Premier Burns Narcotics, Envoys Watch

BANGKOK, Aug. 22 (UPI).—Thailand today burned more than 623 pounds of heroin worth about $21.5 million on the U.S. wholesale market as Premier Thanin Kraivichien and diplomats watched. The Premier set the fire himself.

More than a ton of marijuana and other drugs, confiscated from traffickers between 1973 and 1974, were also burned.

The drugs were placed in a pit, wood was piled on the drugs and drenched with kerosene and Mr. Thanin lighted the fuse.

As the drugs burned, Mr. Thanin said that he did not believe the use of Thailand's dictatorial Article 21, especially against narcotics dealers, was a violation of human rights. Article 21 authorizes the Premier to take any action toward persons considered a threat to national security. Trial is not necessary.

Premier Thanin said that many Thais were suffering from drug addiction and 37 per cent of local crime had some connection with drugs. Action against drug dealers conserved human rights, "in our own way," he said, but perhaps not "in the Western sense."

WILLIAM SAROYAN

'This annoyed me, and I made up my mind not to die. And I didn't. I lived... I think I ought to pass along how I did it, with the approval, I hope, of both the French and American Medical Associations...'

Nobody Was Around to Hear His Last Words

PARIS (IHT).—Recently, I was dying, and there was nobody around to take down my last words. This would have been a failure to round out a full life, and it would have left me terribly frustrated for I had studied the last words of other great men all my life.

After the age of 11, when I discovered the Last Words of Great Men in an almanac for the year 1919, I could scarcely contain myself in my plunge toward death, so that I would finally have my turn, and say *my* last words. You're not great if you don't say last words, and if anybody was great, I happened to be situated just right to know who it was. And I had just the last words to go with the inside information to prove it: "It was fun while it lasted, but I would really rather not have spent quite so much time keeping it short, because as we see, it can't be done, and if it's not one thing that keeps us alive, it's another, usually quite similar. Got that? Let me sign it, then, and for heaven's sake no tears—at the funeral let somebody just give the facts, date of birth, date of death, size of soul—jumbo—and rather than pipe an organ solo, let a good pianist of the pianola school play 'My Isle of Golden Dreams.' If he doesn't know that, let him play 'In the Garden of Tomorrow.' No tears, just happiness, and give everybody a dollar."

The Question

Thus, if there was nobody to hear the last words, and see me brave, as always, and greater than ever, I'd better do something, and do it quick.

Well, you might ask, how do I know I was dying? I felt terrible, that's how. And I thought, How to avoid death, that is the question, not that other one.

Beside me stood Invisible Death with his stupid black derby in his right hand and a stupid two-dollar Havana cigar in his left hand, unlit.

Death is a comedian, the same as all of the other comedians who use an unlit two-dollar cigar as a prop. Smirking, and saving money by not striking a match and taking a first puff: He'll be dead in a minute, why waste the stylish indifference?

This annoyed me, and I made up my mind *not* to die.

And I didn't die. I lived.

And Death sneaked away with egg on his face, for a change.

Now, I think I ought to pass along how I did it, with the approval, I hope, of both the French and American Medical Associations, because I don't want to cut into their earnings, which I have heard tend to be quite nice these days.

Essentially European

The cure for Death is essentially European, although at the turn of the century it began to be also American, by way of the immigrants from all over Europe.

It works, and I invite anybody dying, as I was recently dying, to give it a go. You have nothing to lose, and if you also have nothing to gain you will at least have honored feet for the first time in a long time.

Yes, the cure involves the feet, and how logical that is, isn't it? For it is the feet that are the human contact with the earth—or quite simply life, mortal as well as miscellaneous. We stand upon our feet, which stand upon the earth, or those various coverings of the earth which are the achievements of civilization: cement, asphalt, cobblestone, marble, glass, gravel or hardwood.

We stand, we do not slither, fly, swim.

And so the feet down there put up with a lot from us, just in keeping us with the head somewhat at the top, never mind what the feet put up with inside the various kinds of shoes we consider stylish, especially the various kinds of shoes that are supposed to be the equivalent of being barefoot—which I would imagine anybody sensible would be happy to resist.

Starting From the Bottom

We run and play on our feet, we dance on our feet, we walk, we hike, we get very tired starting at the bottom, in our feet, and we die that way, from the feet up to the ears, beyond the ears to the top of the cranium, and from there straight through the mind, memory, intelligence, bookkeeping, unanswered letters, spirit, and soul, which goes last of course.

Various emergency procedures can bring somebody who has just died back to life, of sorts, straight through feet, head, body, and everything else, but once the soul itself is dead, that's it, you've had it, and very probably with your last words not spoken, and the bravery of your confrontation with Death unsuspected.

You *are* dead, and the joy of morticians. And all because you didn't do what I did when I was dying: Get a 10-gallon plastic tub and put a couple of gallons of warm water in it, as well as a handful of salt, although some people prefer mustard. Wear a bathrobe over your usual clothes after you remove all outer clothes. Put the juice of two big lemons in a quart teapot and add four tablespoons of honey. Pour boiling water over this, and stir and drink while you soak your feet in even hotter water. From the kettle add very hot water to the cooling warm water in the plastic tub. Keep this up for a full hour. You will be drenched with sweat. Go to the shower.

That's the way to avoid dying.

Try it, and at the same time practice your last words. "So this is death? Seems O.K. to me."

PEOPLE: *N.Y. Village Drops Water-Glass Charge*

Michael Mastandrea said in Ocean Beach, N.Y., that he is disappointed that his case never went to trial. He had intended to plead not guilty by reason of insanity to drinking a glass of water in public. The charge against Mastandrea was dismissed when the complaining police officer failed to appear in court to testify. That means a challenge to the Fire Island village's ordinance against eating in public will have to wait until the Sept. 3 trial of one person accused of eating a chocolate-chip cookie and another charged with eating a piece of crumb cake on a public walkway. The ordinance is purportedly aimed at eliminating litter. Mastandrea said that he was picked up for holding an open beverage container—a glass of water. "I was going to plead not guilty," he said. "I was going to say that I was crazy when I went outside with that glass of water."

* * *

Sally Rand, the exotic dancer who won renown at the 1933 Chicago World's Fair, is still dancing behind a pair of ostrich-feather fans. But her appeal has changed, she said in Detroit. At 73, she is applauded not only by men but by many women. And the women don't seem put off by the flaunting of her septuagenarian figure. "It gives them great hope. If I can do it, so can they," Miss Rand said.

* * *

Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau and his estranged wife Margaret were both back in Ottawa Monday after a reunion aboard a government plane. But it is still unclear how far they had moved toward a reconciliation. Mr. and Mrs. Trudeau, legally separated since May, arrived late Sunday accompanied by their three sons. The reunion took place aboard the plane that brought them from Vancouver to Ottawa. Both refused to talk to reporters on arrival. Trudeau and his sons, Justin, 5, Sacha, 3, and Michel, 2, left Ottawa Aug. 9 for a holiday, traveling by train to Prince Rupert, British Columbia. Later, Trudeau flew to the Yukon while the other two youngsters went to Vancouver to stay with their mother and grandparents.

* * *

Leni Riefenstahl, whose films on the Nuremberg Nazi rallies were a symbol of Nazi Germany, celebrated her 75th birthday Monday. West German magazines, which boycotted her work after World War II, are marking the occasion with special features of her pictures of Nuba tribesmen in remote areas of Sudan and of underwater photography she took up when she was 72. At home in Munich, Reuters reports, Miss Riefenstahl makes no secret of her delight that she is once again famous rather than notorious. Most people


Sally Rand
. . . wider

"now accept that while close acquaintances a friends among the top N I was never a membe Nazi party and never i in Nazi ideas," she said working on her memoir

* * *

A 17-year-old Egyptian Nasser el-Shazli, Sunda the English Channel in 8 hours and 45 minu Channel Swimming A said that his swim, fro to Cap Gris Nez, was 1 faster than the record year by Wendy Brooks o

* * *

A women's Crisis C Philadelphia has announ to build a campaign ag abuse around the trial of who slashed the three pro-football-player husb December. Roxanne G awaiting trial in New the death of Blenda was killed last year at th home in Gloucester Tow

* * *

A millionaire Americ nessman, characterized as an eccentric who w local cemetery until t stones fell over, was competent when he \$700,000 irrevocable tru before his death, a supe judge ruled in Spoka Testimony during a t trial indicated that Lee a former oil-company stockpiled food that he clothing that he didn't other supplies that he Judge William Williams cited testimony by the d doctor and ruled, "Com in the eyes of the Williams ruled in favor National Bank, admini the $700,000 trust ac Columbia County Hos rejected the case b Booker, who was left on amount.

—SAMUEL JO

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